

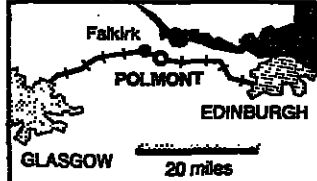
## 13 die in Scots express crash

By David Nicholson-Lord

Thirteen people were reported killed when the 5.30pm Edinburgh-Glasgow express crashed outside Falkirk, near Glasgow, last night. Many more were believed to be injured.

The crash happened in open country between Polmont and Redding half a mile from Falkirk, at about 6.15pm, when the train was thought to have struck a cow. A Central Regional fire brigade spokesman said the train was carrying 200-300 people.

Several carriages overturned and firemen with cutting gear were attempting to free those trapped. The injured were taken to Falkirk Royal Infirmary.



BR has provided an emergency telephone number for people seeking details of injured relatives. It is 041 332 9811, extension 3080.

## THE TIMES Tomorrow

**No rebel, no cause**  
Conversations with the young in part 2 of the Docile generation  
**Ups and downs**  
Pursuing the charms of horse riding has its perils and joys for the adult learner  
**Shore thing**  
How Peter Shore, Shadow leader in the House of Commons, is facing up to the battle for reselection  
**Main chance**  
Sport looks at the prospects of the favourite, Chief Singer, in Goodwood's Sussex Stakes

## Portfolio

The Times Portfolio prize was shared between two winners yesterday, each of whom receives £1,000. A further £2,000 is available to be won today.

Report, page 2; How to play, Back Page Information Service; Portfolio list, page 20.

## Constable find

A painting by Constable has been discovered on the back of an oil sketch that the artist painted of his sister. Page 3

## Dismal England

England face defeat by an innings in the fourth Test at Old Trafford after another dismal display yesterday during which they lost 10 wickets for 237 runs. John Woodcock, page 21



Leader page, 13

Letters: On miners, from Lord Campbell of Eskand and others; pirate radio, from Mr. Tim Brinton, MP, and Mr. G. M. Gibbins; bishops, from the Very Rev. L. Jackson and others. Leading articles: EEC rebate; Miners. Features, pages 10-12. Why Moscow has revived the German bogymen; Mrs Thatcher's 68th birthday; Marxism on the air; Spectrum; Laurie Taylor on the teenage conformists. Computer Horizons, Pages 18, 19. Skill shortages in information technology; takeovers: midsummer madness; Alvey fund answers back. Obituary, page 14. Colonel Remy, Lord Balerno, General Sir Campbell Hardy.

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## Miners seek help to defy £50,000 contempt penalty

● Mineworkers' leaders in South Wales have said that they will not pay a £50,000 fine imposed in the High Court

● Assets of nearly £2.8m are believed to be at risk if the South Wales area does not meet the fine

● Arson is suspected after a blaze destroyed six lorries and caused about £200,000 damage at a Midlands company

● The National Graphical Association was ordered to pay more than £125,000 damages to Mr Eddie Shah

By Paul Routledge and Tim Jones

The miners' strike entered its most serious stage yet last night when South Wales pitmen's leaders vowed to defy a £50,000 High Court fine and the National Union of Mineworkers appealed for "total physical support" from the rest of the Labour movement.

Court-appointed sequestrators are expected to take over the £3m assets of the Welsh miners on the expiry tomorrow of a 48-hour deadline laid down by Mr Justice Park yesterday for obeying his judgment.

TUC leaders who have been anxiously watching the rapid worsening of the pit dispute may be called into emergency session over the next few days to work out a response to the latest - and potentially the most intractable - confrontation between the unions and the courts.

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the NUM, did not wait for the TUC's "elder statesmen" to move. "I call on the British trade union movement to now honour the undertakings made at the TUC special conference at Wembley and give total physical support to the NUM currently under attack from the Government's anti-trade union legislation," he said.

"It has not yet penetrated the minds of this Government or the judiciary that you cannot sequester an idea nor imprison a belief."

Although they would not admit it publicly for fear of committing fresh contempt of the High Court, the South Wales miners' leaders yesterday decided not to pay the fine imposed for breach of an injunction against secondary picketing.

The coalfield's union executives said in a statement: "We note with deep disgust the decision of Justice Park in support of anti-union haulage firms which seek to become millionaires on the backs of the miners."

"We note the desperation of the Conservative administration as much as their courts are prepared to sequester the union's funds by use of the new anti-trade union legislation."

"The South Wales area of the NUM will carry out the TUC decision on anti-trade union laws. In doing so, we are carrying out national union policy of total non-operation with the courts in relation to the anti-trade union laws passed by the Thatcher Government."

Anticipating the fine, the union has already moved thousands of pounds out of its bank accounts in this country, and one official said: "If they break in here they will be lucky even to find anything in the petty cash box." Thousands of miners are to blockade the NUM office, housed in the

engineering workers' union building in Pontypridd. To prevent bailiffs or court officials from gaining access to details of their financial holdings.

But Mrs Robin Boyd, solicitor for the two Gloucestershire road haulage firms that brought the action for contempt, dismissed union efforts to hide the funds. "The sequestrators will have adequate powers to deal with that sort of thing," he said.

In the last big case involving sequestration, accountants acting for the High Court experienced few difficulties in relieving the National Graphical Association of £675,000 to pay fines imposed for similar contempt.

Imposing two separate fines of £25,000, Mr Justice Park said he was satisfied that officials of the union had been guilty of numerous breaches of an injunction not to interfere with or disrupt the business of Gloucester Road Transport and Richard Road Transport, two road hauliers based in the Forest of Dean, and not to intimidate their drivers.

Evidence was given that striking miners picketing Port Talbot steelworks had stoned coke lorries belonging to the firms, and local NUM leaders were "completely indifferent to the consequences of the pickets' violent behaviour", the judge said.

Continued on page 2, col 4

## Judge attacks 'mobocracy'

The National Graphical Association print union was yesterday ordered to pay more than £125,000 damages to Mr Eddie Shah, owner of Messenger Group Newspapers, by a judge who blamed them for "mobocracy and intimidation at its worst" during a six-month dispute with the company, which saw violent scenes on picket lines.

Mr George Jerrom, National Officer of the NGA, said afterwards that the union would be considering whether to appeal against the decision at its national council meeting in two weeks.

"We didn't expect anything less than this from legislation which does not help industrial relations," he said. "It keeps us and other trade unions in a straitjacket. I am not really surprised by the decision, but will continue to urge the TUC to make this law inoperable."

During his 90-minute judgment at the High Court in Manchester, Mr Justice Caulfield said he was sure that in the eyes of the NGA Mr Shah was "a monster".

"Historically he could well become the most hated and despised enemy of the union in particular, and associated trade unions in general."

But the judge said the union had "been at war" with Mr Shah, and attempted to "wreck his business", because he refused to operate the closed shop at his plants in Warrington, Bury and Stockport.

Mr Justice Caulfield said that long before the dispute started, when six men were dismissed from Stockport, it was plain that both sides "were preparing for war". It was "abundantly obvious" the union was determined throughout the dispute to halt Mr Shah's business.

The judge said picketing was initially lawful at Stockport, where the dispute centred, but soon became unlawful when it ceased to be peaceful with workers getting threats like "we know where your children go to school".

When thousands of union members were organized to act unlawfully by their union, there was "a fearful danger that the enthusiasm which is generated can turn into shocking violence".

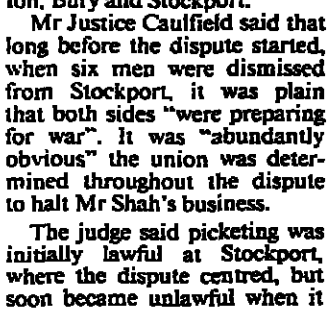
"In my judgment this was mobocracy at its worst and I lay the blame on the union."

"I do not find it satisfying to condemn the union in these terms, in an action which is a civil action. However, there is a determination on the part of the union to wreck the place, the plaintiff's business, because of his refusal to accept a closed shop."

The union had intended even after fines were imposed on it to continue its defiance of the courts, and were "utterly dismayed" when the TUC would not back the unlawful activity.

He was wholly satisfied, he said, that "the purpose of the union's activities was to compel the company to accept the closed shop, which is itself unlawful".

Mr Eddie Shah: Award of £125,000 damages.



Mr Eddie Shah: Award of £125,000 damages.



Heady stuff: Sebastian Sinclair, aged seven, suffering from his art at the British Chess Federation annual championships at Brighton yesterday (Photographs: Harry Kerr).



Mark Spitz passes into history

By Ivo Tennant

After featuring for 12 years in the Olympic record books, the legendary name of Mark Spitz has been erased. Having set seven world records at Munich in 1972, he still held one: the men's 100m butterfly. Yesterday, at the 1984 Games in Los Angeles, that was beaten twice in rapid succession, ultimately by Pablo Morales of the United States. He finished in 53.78 seconds.

The Olympic record in the men's 400m individual medley was also broken, by Alex Baumann of Canada. His time of 4min 22.46sec almost 0.5sec off the previous best achievement, by Aleksandr Sidorenko of the Soviet Union.

June Croft of Britain, won her heat effortlessly to qualify for the women's 200m freestyle final.

Report and results, page 23

## Hongkong deal 'almost settled'

From David Bonavia Peking

The Hongkong problem has been largely solved during the talks here over the past few days between Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, and Chinese leaders, informed Chinese sources said here last night. "The major matters have been solved, and only minor matters remain to be dealt with," one of the sources said.

Any details which remain to be settled can be dealt with at the opening of the General Assembly of the United Nations in New York in September, the Chinese source said.

"After all, it is China and not Britain that will lose most if the Hongkong problem is not solved."

If the Chinese assessment is correct, it represents an important breakthrough in one of the trickiest diplomatic and political problems Britain has had to deal with in the history of its dismantling of the colonial empire.

Under the terms of the likely agreement, Britain will yield to China sovereignty and administrative powers over Hongkong in 1997, while China will guarantee to let the capitalist economic system continue, likewise the British based legal system and various important freedoms which Hongkong's nearly six million population have become accustomed to, for a period of 50 years after 1997.

Earlier yesterday, Mr Xiao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, received Sir Geoffrey in the Zhong Nan Hai complex of lakeside villas where the leadership resides and conducts much of its business.

Mr Xiao told Sir Geoffrey: "In the vital questions of the Anglo-Chinese talks, we have explored together with you ways of solving outstanding issues. Your current visit has given a new impetus to the talks. I am appreciative of this."

Mr Xiao said Sir Geoffrey's previous visits with Mr Wu Quesha, the Chinese Foreign Minister, "have demonstrated the spirit of our long-term interests and friendship as well as the spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation."

He continued: "The Chinese side attaches great importance to its relations with the United Kingdom. There are bright prospects for friendly relations and cooperation between China and Britain."

A British spokesman said last night that "substantial" progress had been made but some important points remained to be solved. He declined to say what they were.

Sir Geoffrey leaves tomorrow for Hongkong, where he is expected to face a severe grilling from the local press and prominent figures.

## Falklands regiments receive honours

By Rodney Cowton Defence Correspondent

The Parachute Regiment has been awarded four of the ten theatre and battle honours granted to the Army after the Falklands conflict of 1982.

In addition to the Paras' receiving almost half of those honours, both Victoria Crosses of the Falklands war were won by members of the regiment - Lieutenant Colonel "E" Jones and Sergeant Ian McKay.

The regimental awards were announced yesterday by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence. The Parachute Regiment was one of six regiments to receive theatre honours, which will be inscribed on regimental colours. The also receive three out of four battle honours for engagements at Goose Green, Mount Longdon and Wireless Ridge.

In addition to those going to the Parachute Regiment, the Queen has approved theatre honours for The Blues and Royals, the Scots Guards, the Welsh Guards, the 7th Duke of Edinburgh's Own Gurkha Rifles, and the Special Air Service Regiment. The Scots Guards also receive a battle honour for the action on Tumbledown Mountain.



Symbol of courage: The Paras' cap badge.

Honours for the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force, together with the intention to award regimental honours to the Army, were announced last October.

By a tradition going back to 1877 the Royal Marines, who played a prominent part in the Falklands conflict, do not receive battle honours because of "the difficulty of selecting from amidst so many glorious deeds..."

Theatre honours are awarded only to regiments which have colours on which they can be emblazoned. This requirement automatically rules out of consideration many corps and other formations.

Battle honours, which are merely recorded in the Army List, and are not carried on regimental colours, are considered sufficiently important to warrant the granting of an honour.

The Blues and Royals, which provided two troops of Scorpion and Schirmer reconnaissance vehicles, were the only armoured units.

The Welsh Guards lost 38 dead and 85 wounded on June 7, 1982 when Argentine aircraft attacked the Sir Galahad and Sir Tristram, the ships they were aboard at Bluff Cove.

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## Nigerian fears of £500m debt

The Treasury may have to lend the Export Credits Guarantee Department up to £500m this year because of unpaid debts from Nigeria. The Nigerian Central Bank yesterday offered to give ECGD policyholders six-year promissory notes to cover insured sales last year. Page 15

## Dollar rises

The dollar climbed to an 11½-year high against the German mark on fears of another rise in US interest rates. Sterling fell by 30 points to \$1.3075. Page 15

## 10-day-old baby has heart transplant

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

A 10-day-old baby girl became the world's youngest heart transplant patient yesterday when she received the donated heart of a three-day-old infant.

The baby, Hollie Roffey, whose parents live in Ashford, Kent, was given the new heart - about the size of a large plum and weighing only a few ounces - in a five-hour overnight operation at the National Heart Hospital in London.

Last night she was said to be "holding on and fighting bravely" after the operation, which was performed by a team led by Mr Magdi Yacoub, who has performed 121 other heart

grafts in the last four years at Harefield Hospital, west London.

The baby was born with the left side of her heart missing as a result of a rare congenital defect for which there is no cure. She was transferred from the maternity unit of the William Harvey Hospital in Ashford last week to the National Heart Hospital after the condition was suspected.

The delicate surgery began at midnight on Sunday after Mr Yacoub and his colleagues had flown to Holland on hearing that a donor heart was available, and brought it back to London.

The team had performed open heart operations on babies before but had not attempted a transplant although Mr Yacoub, an eminent paediatric surgeon, had been refining techniques to prepare the way.

Mr Tom Coggrove, a spokesman for the National Heart Hospital, said: "The operation had been a success and the baby is doing quite well. She is in an infection-free unit and is likely to stay there for the next few days."

The baby's parents, Mr Anthony Roffey and his wife Janet, were able to look at her through a glass screen.

Even with microsurgery, the

delicacy of transplant operations on babies has meant that comparatively few attempts have been made.

Mr Yacoub and his colleagues believe adult transplants are now comparatively straightforward but heart grafts for children remain "challenging".

Of Mr Yacoub's 122 heart transplant patients, 39 have died and 83 are surviving, including Hollie Roffey, whose operation was the first to be conducted away from Harefield. A staff shortage there at the weekend led to a decision to carry out the operation at the National Heart Hospital.

## MPs call for time limit on backbench speeches

By Richard Evans

Longwinded MPs who make lengthy speeches in the House of Commons may soon be told officially by the Speaker to be quiet.

In important debates, backbenchers called to speak during the evening should be restricted to just 10 minutes, an all-party committee on procedure recommended yesterday. But ministers and their opposition "shadows", often accused of hogging too much Parliamentary time, are exempt from the gagging proposals.

"We consider they should recognize the desirability of holding their speeches to no more than 30 minutes," the committee says. The shorter speech experiment, tried out for a year in

1979 and described as an "unqualified success" by Lord Tonypan, the former Speaker George Thomas, is designed to allow more backbench MPs to take part in important debates.

If the time limit is passed by the Commons, it will apply from the autumn and empower Mr Bernard Weatherill, the Speaker, to restrict speeches between 6 and 8pm, or 7 and 9pm, during debates involving second readings on public Bills, full Opposition days and full day debates on Government motions.

"As in 1979-80, Mr Speaker should on such occasions be given power to direct a Member to resume his seat after 10 minutes," the procedure committee adds.



Sir Bernard Braine (left) and Mr Dennis Skinner.

While no MP in modern times has threatened the record set in 1828 by Henry Peter Brougham, whose six-hour speech on law reform occupied a dozen columns in the next day's edition of *The Times*, there have been some valiant attempts.

servative MP for Castle Point, came closest 10 years ago when he spoke for three hours and 16 minutes on the dangers posed to his constituency by a plan to build a railway line on Canvey Island.

But that highly successful marathon speech - the railway plan never went ahead - was during the third reading of a private Bill and would not come under the gagging rules.

Yesterday Sir Bernard said he was all in favour of the new time limit. "I am not in the habit of making long speeches in the Commons," he said. "On most things you don't need a long time - a quarter of an hour is enough - to make a strong case."

The worst offenders are not backbenchers. They are ministers, who take an inordinate

length of time to explain things, particularly in opening speeches."

Mr Dennis Skinner, Labour MP for Bolsover and one of the best known backbenchers, said last night: "If a select committee wants to recommend limitations on speeches it should be the same for everybody."

"I don't see why preferential treatment should be given to front benchers like Mrs Thatcher and Dr Death. I am not prepared to accept there should be a two-tier system in the House of Commons."

Mr Tom Dalyell, Labour MP for Linlithgow, who has made five Commons speeches, lasting at least one hour in recent months, described the proposals as "hogwash".



# Labour's nuclear rift is reopened by electricians' call for Nato backing

By Paul Routledge, Industrial Editor

The Labour Party's self-confessed ambiguity over nuclear defence policy is to be publicly explored in a political battle that could split the labour movement.

The Electrical, Electronic and Plumbing Union has put down a one-line motion for the Trades Union Congress in September calling on the TUC to "reaffirm its full support for Britain's membership of Nato".

## 'No excuse' for ignoring civil defence protection

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

A sharp rebuke to rebel councils was issued by Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Home Office, as the Government gave a warning yesterday that vital civil defence measures should be capable of activation within 48 hours.

"There is no excuse for local authorities in the so-called nuclear free zones to continue to refuse to face up to their duty to make adequate preparation to protect the population in their areas".

Mr Hurd's criticism came after yesterday's report in *The Times* of passive resistance to government civil defence regulations. County councils had until yesterday to answer questionnaires on action being taken.

Mr Hurd said that civil defence was a humanitarian response to the remote risk of war, conventional or nuclear.

The motion is clearly designed to put the hard-line unilateralists on the spot. It also clashes with motions from the train drivers' and miners' unions that demand the withdrawal of the United States bases in Britain which are an integral part of the Atlantic Alliance.

The National Union of Mineworkers will appeal to congress delegates to initiate anti-war demonstrations "to

expose the lies about the intentions of the Soviet Union and to use every available means to campaign against war and in favour of peace and détente".

To this end, the miners' union demand the immediate withdrawal of nuclear weapons from Britain, a nuclear-free Europe and "full support for the peace movement, especially the CND".

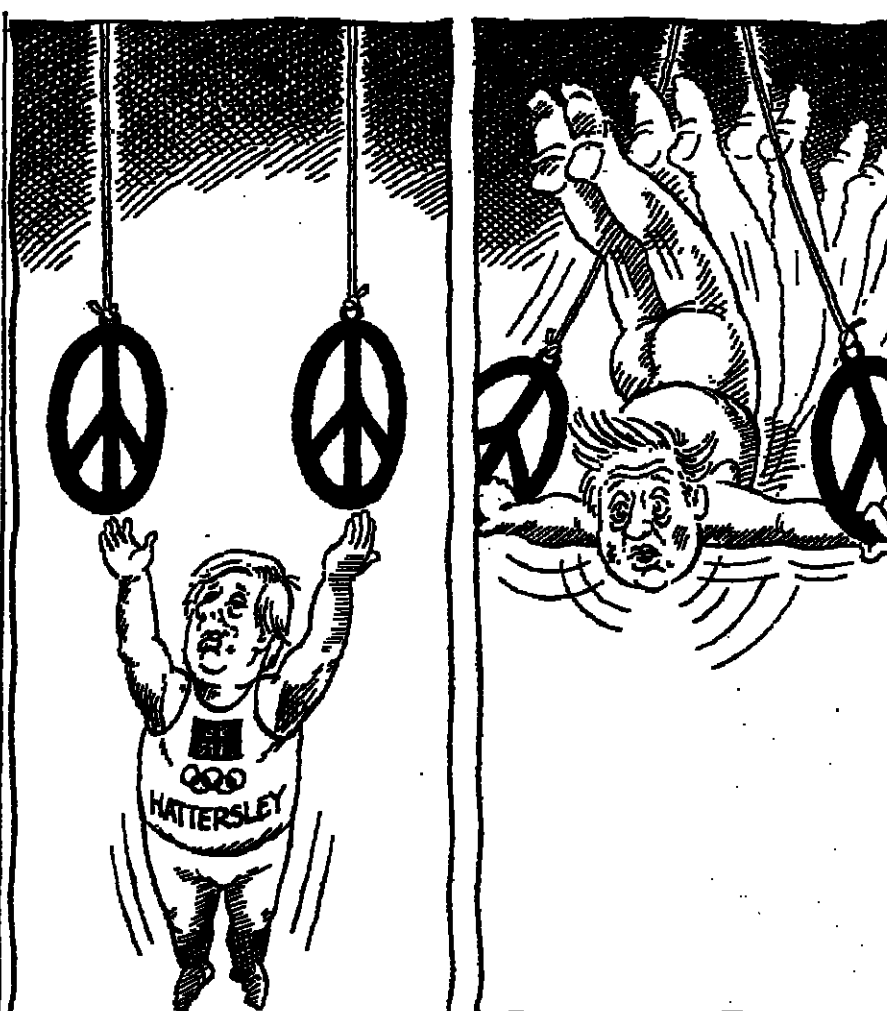
As the footplate men's union, asks congress to reaffirm "its belief that nuclear submarines, air bases and missile sites in this country can do nothing to protect our people". On the contrary, it argues, "they make us an inevitable target in the event of a nuclear holocaust".

The train drivers propose a four-point defence policy:

- Opposition to the neutron bomb being based in the UK;
- The return of cruise missiles to the country of origin;
- The cancellation of Trident missiles;
- Closure of all nuclear bases on British soil or in British waters.

As the further calls on the TUC general council to launch a public campaign on these policies "to ensure a halt to the arms race and initiate measures towards world disarmament".

The TUC's present policy on nuclear defence is something of a fudge: it opposes cruise and Trident missiles but remains silent on the presence of US bases in Britain and the question of retaining Polaris submarines.



## Wives get aid pledge in Ireland

A group of three Yorkshire striking miners' wives who started a fund-raising tour of the Irish Republic yesterday were surprised when their first meeting with Irish trade union shop stewards at the Guinness brewery in Dublin was also attended by pressmen.

Mrs Ann Scargill, wife of Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' leader, Mrs Marcia Marshall and Mrs Maureen Exley from Barnsley, asked why the press were at the meeting. They were told: "You'll find the Irish press and radio will not get involved in the sort of gutter reporting your dispute has received in Britain."

Later Mrs Scargill said: "I'm very impressed. They have promised support in any way they can give it."

Police were yesterday hunting the arsonists who set fire to the home of a working mining official, Mr Brian Maskray at Woodlands, near Doncaster, whose family narrowly escaped death in the attack. He said: "The only reason I am working is to carry out safety inspections

The South Wales miners are separately registered as a trade union, and their per capita assets are higher than those of the National Union of Mineworkers.

According to their last financial return, deposited with the Government-appointed certification officer only 10 days ago, the South Wales area of the NUM with 27,641 members has funds and assets totalling nearly £2.8m on December 31, 1983.

That compares with national union funds and assets of about £4.8m for practically ten times the South Wales membership, making the area union one of the richest in the NUM "federation". The Welsh miners had £2,061,386 in their general fund, and another £700,000 distributed among the branches, in a benevolent fund and in their political fund.

Cash "at the bank and in hand" amounted to just over £1.1m, but this figure has been sharply reduced during the strike by massive spending on picketing and the relief

## Welsh miners' £2.8m assets

By Our Labour Editor

South Wales Miners' Trade Union	
Number of members	27,641
General fund at 31-12-83	£2,061,386
Branch funds	£700,000
Benevolent fund	£222,854
Political fund	£18,464

Source: South Wales NUM annual return to the Certification Officer.

The coalfield union also gets more than £210,000 a year from investments. The Welsh miners' £1.8m portfolio is invested in Government and municipal securities, though substantial sums are with the Co-op and in a building society account.

The Welsh miners spent just over a million pounds last year, almost two thirds going to finance the national union. But nearly £160,000 went on "arbitration and disputes", and more than £18,000 on ballots.

## Miners call for help in defying court

Continued from page 1

The hauliers went back to the court last Thursday seeking to have three named union officials - Mr Emyl Williams, area president, Mr Terry Thomas, vice president, and Mr George Rees, secretary - jailed for contempt. But counsel for the two firms did not press the application yesterday and Mr Justice Park came to the conclusion "with some hesitation" that fines would be appropriate.

Mr Justice Park said the three officials were "guilty of numerous breaches" of injunctions which were granted in April. He said he was satisfied the breaches had resulted in "serious interference with and disruption of the trade and business of both companies and their drivers".

The judge ordered the union, which was not present or represented, to pay costs of more than £1,000 and gave leave for a writ of sequestration to be issued against the South Wales miners' union. The order was suspended for 48 hours to allow time for the NUM officials to "reflect" on the decision.

Their period of reflection took only about three hours and the decision to defy the court was made certain the sequestration of the union's assets by court-appointed accountants who will move in swiftly to seize money Mr Richard Read, owner of one of the two haulage firms,

said: "I am pleased with the outcome, but deeply sorry we had to resort to such lengths to safeguard our drivers."

The High Court decision was welcomed yesterday by the Institute of Directors, which argued that the 1980 and 1982 Employment Acts could be made to work for employers "if we have the courage to use them".

● Nottinghamshire police said yesterday that they were treating as arson a fire which destroyed six lorries and caused damage estimated at between £150,000 and £200,000 at a Midlands haulage company which has been transporting coal during the miners' strike (Craig Seton writes).

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## MI5 critics attacked by espionage expert

By Stewart Tisdall

One of MI5's experts on Soviet espionage in the 1950s and 60s has publicly criticized former colleagues who allege Russian penetration of the security services, and are calling for a government inquiry.

The attack on a group which includes Mr Peter Wright, whose television interview earlier this month provoked fresh debate about MI5's record, has come from Mr Charles Elwell, who is retired.

Mr Elwell made his criticism in a letter to *The Times* last week, but did not, or could not, indicate his own previous experience. Sources in the intelligence community later indicated the significance of the letter.

Mr Elwell worked in MI5's D section devoted to countering Soviet intelligence in the 1950s. Under the overall command of Sir Roger Hollis, the then director-general of the security service, who was later investigated as a possible Soviet "mole".

Mr Elwell, under the code-name of Charles Elwood, took part in the investigation of the

Portland spy ring. In 1961, after Gordon Lonsdale had been convicted, Mr Elwell interrogated him and discovered his true identity as Canon Molody, a Soviet officer.

In his letter, Mr Elwell pointed to the entrapment of the Portland group at the time Sir Roger was in charge of MI5, and noted that the suspicious still festering in some minds was "unlikely to foster in the minds of members of a service which can boast of repeated triumphs against Communist intelligence services during the last 30 years".

Mr Elwell's letter, has support from at least one very senior colleague.

Yesterday Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney-General, and Sir Thomas Hetherington, Director of Public Prosecutions, discussed the controversy, and Mr Wright's possible contribution of the Official Secrets Act.

There is little the DPP could do since Mr Wright is resident in Australia, and this is recognized by the Government.

Another official had been selected for the post and was undergoing training for it but had yet to depart. Mr Windust asked for the matter to be delayed at least until the Government's appeal had been heard.

Last Thursday Mr John Aday, Director of Establishments and Organization at GCHQ, told Mr Windust that operational considerations were paramount and that he would not be sent on that particular posting whatever the outcome of this week's appeal.

Solicitors acting for the unions have written to the Treasury Solicitor suggesting that GCHQ's handling of the Windust case is contrary to the spirit of Mr Justice Gidderell's High Court ruling and indicating that a legal remedy may be sought.

Whitehall Brief, page 4

## New conflict over GCHQ union ruling

By Peter Hennessy

The Government could become embroiled this week in a second legal battle with the Council of Civil Service Unions over the Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ). Its appeal against the quashing of its prohibition on trade unions at the Cheltenham intelligence centre will be heard tomorrow.

Mr Jeremy Windust, aged 32, a higher executive officer who has refused to sign away his union rights, was due to take up an overseas posting this month.

After the Prime Minister's ban on union membership at GCHQ in January, Mr Windust was told he would not be posted unless he complied with the new conditions of service. When the Government's prohibition was struck down in the High Court two weeks ago, Mr Windust sought to reopen the question of his posting.

Another official had been selected for the post and was undergoing training for it but had yet to depart. Mr Windust asked for the matter to be delayed at least until the Government's appeal had been heard.

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Whitehall Brief, page 4

## Prince's son breaks foot in fall

Lord Frederick Windsor, aged five, the son of Prince Michael of Kent, broke his right foot yesterday in a bout of horseplay.

The boy was clambering over an ornamental urn in the family's home in Gloucestershire when he slipped and broke two bones in his foot.

He was driven to the casualty unit at Stroud General Hospital where his foot was examined and a plaster fitted. It is Lord Frederick's second accident within a year. He broke his elbow while playing with friends in London at Christmas.

## Killer jobs to be recorded

Doctors will be able to state on death certificates if they believe the death was caused or contributed to by the deceased's employment, Mr John Paton, Secretary of State for the Home Office, said yesterday in a written answer to Frank Field, Labour MP for Birkenhead.

The decision was made after discussion with the Registrar General and the British Medical Association. For deaths in hospital, the certifying doctor will also be asked to give the name of the consultant responsible for the patient's case.

## £100,000 for judge's family

The widow and two daughters of a county court judge murdered by the Provisional IRA were awarded more than £100,000 compensation yesterday.

The Northern Ireland Office admitted liability in a claim by Dr Frances Doyle for criminal injury compensation for the death of her husband, Judge William Doyle, aged 55. Two gunmen shot the Roman Catholic judge as he stepped into his car after Mass at a chapel in Belfast 18 months ago.

Dr Doyle's claim was for £100,000 compensation for the death of her husband, Judge William Doyle, aged 55. Two gunmen shot the Roman Catholic judge as he stepped into his car after Mass at a chapel in Belfast 18 months ago.

## Prince on 'dig'

Prince Edward is to help with the excavation of the Roman city of Wroxeter, in Shropshire, next month as part of his history degree course at Cambridge University, which includes archaeology and anthropology. He will join other students at the "dig" which has been going on for several years.

## UK caravanners

Caravanners spend an average of 30 nights a year in their vans and two-thirds of them take their main holiday in the United Kingdom spending an average of £300 a family, according to a survey carried out by the Caravan Club.

## Telecom to retain call box monopoly

By Bill Johnston, Technology Correspondent

Mercury, the privately owned telecommunications group will not be allowed to offer public call box services and maritime communication links, according to a draft licence for the group published by the Government yesterday.

Those provisions are the main differences between the private company's operating licence and that issued to British Telecom, which has an obligation to provide a national service of public telephone kiosks and is to be forced to keep the annual price rises of its trunk calls and business residential rentals to an average 3 per cent behind the retail price index for five years.

Mercury will be allowed to offer communication links to offshore installations, like the North Sea oil rigs, but will not be allowed to offer ship-to-shore or ship-to-ship services. Those links remain the province of British Telecom. Mercury may seek to operate public call boxes but would need permission

## Russians buy EEC beef for 40p a pound

By Julian Haviland

There was an increase of two-thirds in the quantity of surplus food sold by the European Community to the Soviet Union at heavily subsidized prices last year, according to figures supplied yesterday by the Ministry of Agriculture to Mr Edward Taylor, Conservative MP for Southend, East.

Mr Taylor of the Conservative European Reform Group, published the figures yesterday with the comment that it seemed clear that the Community exports, which Britain had opposed, were getting out of control.

The figures showed total agricultural exports to the Soviet Union during 1983 standing at 5.7 million tonnes, against a 1982 figure of 3.5 million tonnes.

EEC agricultural exports to Common countries totalled 8.1 million tonnes, against 6.2 million tonnes in 1982.

Mr Taylor reported that Mr John McGregor, Minister of State at the Department of Agriculture, had recently told him that the wholesale price of the different foods to the Russians were: beef 40p lb; sugar 7p lb; butter 53p lb; flour 5p lb; wine 7p litre.

Mr Taylor, who said the Government and the European Commission had consistently refused to give the total value of export subsidies, made his own calculation.

## Portfolio

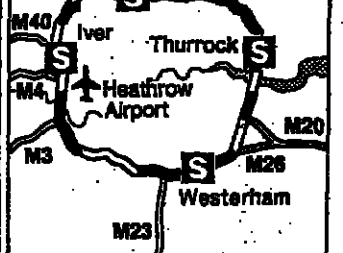
£1,000 win will aid study

A halfhearted in *The Times* Portfolio £2,000 daily prize could help a hospital porter at London's Royal Free Hospital train to become a radiographer. Mr Stephen Bays, 29, is hoping to begin training next year and intends to save his prize money to help pay for the costs of study. Mr Bays, who lives in North London, previously studied physiology at London University's Bedford College but had to interrupt his studies.

The other winner yesterday was Mr Richard Pacey, also from North London, who is a claims manager at Lloyds of London.

Mr Pacey specializes in marine insurance.

How to Play: back page information service. Portfolio list: page 20.



## Sites for M25 service areas chosen

The four service areas on the M25 London orbital motorway will be at South Mimms, Hertfordshire; Thurrock, Essex; Westerham, Kent; and Iwer, Buckinghamshire, it was announced yesterday.

Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State for Transport, said in parliament that planning clearance was being sought immediately after consultation with the local authorities involved. Developers would be required to landscape the service areas to a very high standard and to submit building designs to the Royal Fine Art Commission.

Service areas on existing motorways joining the M25 are also planned for the M1 at Bircchanger, Essex, and for the M4 two miles east of junction 12 at Reading, Berkshire. These are in addition to areas on the M20 near Maidstone, Kent, and the M40 near High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire.

## Free daily newspaper to be launched this year

By Craig Seton

Plans for Britain's first free daily newspaper, to be launched in the Birmingham area later this year, are to be announced this week.

It is understood that behind the launch is Mr Chris Bullivant, the managing director of Bullman Newspapers, a Stourbridge-based company which produces 17 free newspaper titles, with a circulation of more than 330,000 a week, in the south and west Midlands. A new independent company is being created for the new enterprise.

It has yet to be disclosed whether the new publication will be a morning or evening

newspaper, but it is believed to have a proposed distribution of about 300,000.

Recruitment for the new publication is already under way. Reed International, which has bought a stake in Bullman Newspapers, is not thought to be involved in the new publication.

Although the publication of "freebies" in Britain has increased greatly during the past few years, this would be the first to be published on a daily basis. The only other daily free publication in the world is produced in Sydney, Australia, and has a circulation of about 70,000.

## MP says 'I will talk to Sinn Fein'

By Staff Reporters

The Labour Party's chief Northern Ireland spokesman was criticized by Conservative MPs yesterday after saying in a television interview that he would be prepared to take part in talks with Sinn Fein, the political wing of the IRA.

Mr Peter Archer, QC, had said on TV-AM: "I would be prepared to listen if they asked to talk. I would want to ensure they were not simply using the occasion to get publicity and that no one was involved who was a wanted criminal. If they said they wanted to speak to me, I would be prepared to listen."

His remarks were denounced as "despicable" and "deplorable".

● A brother of Mr Gerry Adams, the Provisional Sinn Fein MP for Belfast West, is being questioned by police after being detained when a bomb was found in the garden of a house in Northern Ireland.

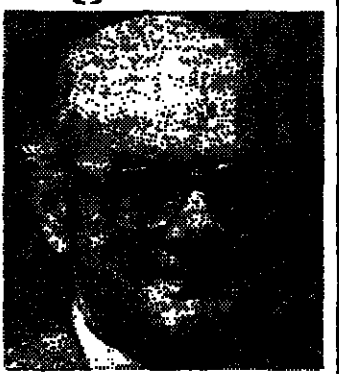
Dominic Adams, aged 19, an unemployed bricklayer of Whitelock Road, in West Belfast and two other men were detained early on Friday morning.

## Data watchdog named

By Frances Gibb

The new Data Protection Registrar is to be Mr Eric Howe, deputy director of the National Computing Centre, the Prime Minister announced yesterday.

Mr Howe, aged 52, who is also chairman of the National Computer Users' Forum, will have the job under the Data Protection Act, of safeguarding personal information stored on computers and setting up the new public register of computer users. He takes up his appointment on September 20.



Mr Eric Howe

## Divisions grow over minimum wage drive

Most trade unions are in favour of pressing for a statutory national minimum wage, officials said yesterday.

But resistance to the idea is sharpening among opponents both outside and inside the union movement who believe it would increase poverty.

Among the champions of a statutory minimum wage is the National Union of Public Employees (Nupe), two thirds of whose 700,000 members - cleaners, laundresses, canteen staff and health service employees - are in the low pay category.

They would like to see a legal minimum set at two thirds of the national average wage - £98 a week. Charges that this would reduce the number of jobs available are countered with the example of the Equal Pay Act, which increased many women's pay considerably with the numbers of women employed still steadily rising.

Another spearhead in the battle is the Low Pay Unit, an independent body which would like to see a legal minimum wage combined with more protection from unfair dismissal and the right of union

recognition by anti-union employers.

Nupe is considering whether to propose a minimum wage at the Trades Union Congress in September, a move which would divide it deeply.

For although a consultative TUC conference last week generally supported the idea, powerful unions, particularly the Transport and General Workers' Union were strongly opposed.

Mr Jack Dromey, a national officer, argues that low pay can best be tackled by vigorous union organization and bargain-

ing now, rather than aiming for a policy which would mean waiting for a Labour government to come to power.

He maintains that the experience of countries that have a statutory minimum wage has shown that it is of marginal benefit to the low-paid - a claim vigorously disputed by Nupe and the Low Pay Unit.

Union officials say that although a legally-imposed minimum was favoured it would be risky to seek this against the will of unions who opposed it.



## Man who helped dying wife to commit suicide walks free from court

A devoted husband, who helped his wife to commit suicide when she became desperately ill and lost the will to live, walked free from a court yesterday.

Mr John Young, a publican, gave his alcoholic wife, Audrey, aged 54, a double whisky before leaving an electric fire plugged in on the edge of her bath. He telephoned the police to report his wife's death and after questioning admitted what he had done.

Young, aged 58, landlord of the Lady Hamilton public house in Neston, Wirral, Cheshire, pleaded guilty at Chester Crown Court to aiding and abetting his wife to commit suicide.

Mr Gareth Edwards, for the prosecution, said that the couple had been happily married for 32 years. Mr Young was a devoted husband who adored his wife. She was fun-loving and outgoing.

But she did not like being a publican's wife and when she had to give up her job as a medical secretary on the brewery's insistence, she became depressed. She took tranquilizers and started drinking

heavily and by 1981 had become an alcoholic.

In the past five years she became seriously ill, suffering from a nervous sickness similar to Parkinson's Disease and finally epilepsy. Doctors told her there was no hope. She was admitted to a hospital psychiatric unit three times.

Her sister, Mrs Olive Horne, told the court that Mrs Young felt isolated in the pub. She tried to be friendly but the customers just "didn't want to know her". She said her sister was vain and the final straw came when her hair began to fall out.

Mr Edwards said Mrs Young first attempted suicide in August, 1983, with a drug overdose, but she was revived in hospital.

"Eventually Mrs Young, to whom life was plainly becoming a burden, discussed methods of suicide with her husband," Mr Edwards said.

In early January he left the fire plugged in by her bath but she had been drinking heavily and fell, knocking herself out before getting into the bath.

Three weeks later she told her husband to run her bath and he

## Graham's Soviet crusade

By Clifford Longley  
Religious Affairs Correspondent

Mr Billy Graham has accepted in principle an invitation to conduct a campaign in the Soviet Union, possibly in September, he announced yesterday. He has just completed a successful three-month campaign in six English cities, addressing a total audience of more than one million at night meetings in football grounds.

Negotiations and discussions for the visit to Russia have gone on behind the scenes while he was in England, and it is understood that there was anxiety about the effect such a visit might have on American supporters, financial and otherwise, of the Billy Graham organization.

He was heavily criticized for a previous visit of five days, including the charge that his audience consisted entirely of KGB agents. "Good," he said yesterday, "those are just the people I'm trying to reach."

Mr Graham has already conducted a mission in Poland at the invitation of the Roman Catholic Church there, and the latest invitations come from the Orthodox and Baptist churches.

Speaking at a press conference in London to mark the end of his "Mission England" campaign, the elder statesman of American evangelists said he was surprised by the public response here. "I would like to challenge the churches. I believe that simple, authoritative, urgent even repetitive presentation of the Gospel will be listened to by people."

Mr Graham suggested that the church should move in to fill a growing vacuum in Britain. "There is a vacuum in this country and that's why you have the cults moving in. It is a substitute for something spiritual."

Nearly 97,000 people "came forward" at the meetings, some 9.4 per cent of the total in attendance. This was significantly higher than the average for a Billy Graham crusade elsewhere in the world.

The detailed percentages were: Liverpool, 11; Birmingham, 10.2; Sunderland, 9.5; Bristol 8.4; Ipswich 8.3; and



Mr Graham in London yesterday: "Church should fill growing vacuum in Britain" (Photograph: John Voss)

Norwich 5.9. About 15 per cent of those coming forward had no previous connection with any church; and more than half were young people.

The English campaign was strongly supported by the existing English churches, who

## Boy survives fall on 25,000 volt cable

John Doyle, aged 12, survived a 25,000 volt electric shock yesterday after falling from a railway bridge but suffered burns to one of his legs.

He was playing a train-spotting game when he fell from the 20ft high rail bridge landing on 25,000 volt power cables which caused an explosion. He was then dragged clear from the rails by friends just before an Inter-City train from Euston to the Midlands went past.

His luck continued when an undergrowth blaze, started by the power cable explosion broke out but spread away from him.

The boy, who lives at Lenthall Close, Bradwell, near Milton Keynes, was taken to Stoke Mandeville Hospital where he is expected to stay for a month while his injuries are ascertained.

## BR link for private steam railway

By Michael Baily  
Transport Editor

Britain's most successful private railway, the Severn Valley, is spending £500,000 on expansion at a time when talk of British Rail is of continuing closures.

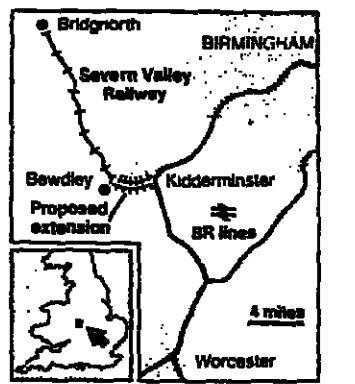
The little steam railway, which made £50,000 profit on nearly £1m turnover last year, yesterday opened a four-mile extension to its 13-mile line between Bridgnorth and Bewdley in Shropshire, linking it to the BR national network at Kidderminster and adding a potential 30,000 passengers to its present 175,000 a year.

British Rail, which sold the track to Severn Valley for £5 (five pounds) regards it as one of its best privatization deals.

The Severn Valley is a big tourist draw which should attract an extra £50,000 to £100,000 of profit to BR's main line network.

A with most of Britain's 50 private railways, it is run largely by volunteers, and £300,000 was subscribed by shareholders in less than six months earlier this year to get the extension under way.

For this investment they will receive, instead of cash dividends, free tickets on their own railway.



## Lightning blamed for York fire

A report due out today is expected to give lightning as the cause of the York Minster fire. The report which has taken three weeks to compile, rules out a suggestion that an electrical fault or an arsonist could have been responsible.

North Yorkshire's fire brigade officials say they are now satisfied that an isolated cloud formation was over York at the time which could produce a lightning flash. Such a "weather cell" which does not produce rain or thunder is not uncommon in Britain and is usually associated with the type of hot, dry weather which York was experiencing at the time.

## Tax-free £30 a week for all proposed

By David Walker  
Councils in its submission to Mr Fowler's review.

Social Security After Beveridge - What Next? (NCVO, 26 Bedford Square, London WC1B 3HU, £1.95).

Every man, woman and child in Britain should get a tax-free sum from the Government of at least £30 a week, the National Council for Voluntary Organizations says in its submission to Mr Norman Fowler's review of social benefits.

Everyone would be free to earn extra taxable income from jobs with none of the restrictions that apply to those on unemployment and supplementary benefits.

The council proposes that National Insurance should be abolished and replaced by a simplified system of income tax. Tax rates for most of those in work would have to increase and the Treasury would have to put an end to the married man's tax allowance and relief on mortgage payments.

The National Council, which says it has not yet calculated the cost of its proposals, says that a basic state income for all would help to create new jobs as employers would pay low wages and would no longer be required to contribute National Insurance.

The basic income would replace the grants paid to students and payments to trainees on Manpower Services Commission schemes. It would substitute for a national minimum wage, which could act as a disincentive to the creation of new jobs.

A significant increase in child benefit to be paid for by abolishing the married man's tax allowance is called for by the Association of County

## Legal aid urged for inquests

By Frances Gibb  
Legal Affairs Correspondent

Legal Aid should be available for coroners' inquests with no means-testing of bereaved relatives. Inquest, the coroners' courts pressure group, recommended yesterday.

The proposal, one of several aimed at reforming coroners' courts, was made in a submission to the inquiry on coroners under Justice, the all-party law reform group.

The Legal Aid Act, 1974, provides for legal aid to be available in proceedings before coroners, but the provision has never been implemented on grounds of cost, estimated by the Government at £3m, the group says.

Inquest suggests that "those represented should be entitled to recover their full costs, regardless of means."

"There can obviously be no provision at an inquest for costs to follow the event and recently-bereaved people should not be subject to the indignity of a means test."

The points in the case of the Helen Smith inquest, for example, ran to some £7,000, which had to be found by Mr Ron Smith, although he was backed by the Private Eye Fund and West Yorkshire County Council.

In the Blair Peach case, Inquest notes, the costs of the family and the Anti-Nazi League totalled more than £19,000. Relatives were faced with the choice of huge bills, or representing themselves.

## Lennon manuscript to be sold

By David Hewson

A 16-page unpublished manuscript of poetry, prose and nine drawings and cartoons completed by John Lennon more than 20 years ago, is expected to "fetch" between £10,000 and £12,000 in a sale of rock and roll memorabilia at Sotheby's on August 30 and 31.

The manuscript is being sold anonymously by someone who shared a flat with Lennon and attended Liverpool Art School with the former Beatle.

Sotheby's said that the work was "probably the only major unpublished Lennon manuscript in existence". In the same sale, Lennon's handwritten lyrics are expected to fetch between £3,000 and £4,000.

The late singer's mother, with a letter of authenticity from George Harrison, is estimated at between £5,000 and £8,000. The first sale will be devoted solely to Beatles material.

The second sale comprises material relating to other rock stars, including a piano formerly owned by Elton John (£3,500-£4,000), two guitars used by the Rolling Stones and photographs, gold discs, recording acetates and autographs by many stars.

## Price-fixing inquiry may cut tour holiday costs

The price of package holidays could be cut under plans to refer price-fixing practices between tour operators and travel agents to the Monopolies Commission.

This comes after a move by Mr Ken Scott, chief executive of the Ilkeston Cooperative Society in Derbyshire, to hand back the travel agent's commission to customers who book holidays by offering a £5 voucher for every £50 they spend.

Mr Scott said: "We are an old-fashioned consumer co-operative and so when we make a profit we have got to return it."

But the holiday companies have accused him of subsidizing his holiday sales from other parts of the business. They say many small travel agents who are unable to do that could go out of business.

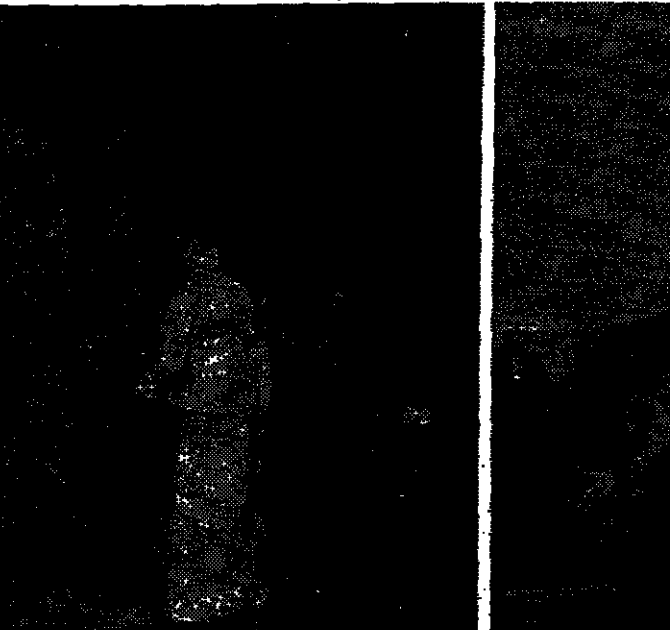
The Office of Fair Trading is referring the pricing system to the Monopolies Commission because holiday companies are empowered to insist that travel agents do not offer discounts on brochure prices.

Members of the Association of British Travel Agents are meeting today to discuss the matter.

## Watch on grave of murdered girl

Police have been watching the north London grave of a girl, aged 17, killed two years ago, after a series of incidents which they believe might lead to the murderer.

Miss Yiannoulla Yianni was raped and killed in August, 1982, but her attacker was never caught. Since October an oil lamp on the grave has been removed a number of times,



## Double-sided Constable painting

By John Witherow

An unknown painting by John Constable of his favourite subject, Flatford Mill in Suffolk, has been discovered on the back of an oil sketch that the artist painted of his sister.

The painting, which shows his father's mill and a small part of the surrounding river and countryside, was uncovered by Phillips auction house when it removed the wooden backing to authenticate the portrait.

Mr Nicholas Wadham, the saleroom's specialist on eighteenth and nineteenth century pictures, estimates the painting of Constable's sister in her garden in Suffolk was probably completed about 1811, just as

the artist was beginning to develop the style that was to make him a master of English landscape.

It was rare for Constable to paint on both sides of the canvas, although the Tate Gallery in London has a canvas on exhibition which hides another Constable on the reverse side.

The Tate's expert on the artist, Mr Leslie Parris, said anyone buying the picture at the Phillips auction in December would have a greater dilemma because both the sketch of Constable's sister and of the mill "are very interesting and finest".

The owner, who has asked to remain anonymous, had no idea that he possessed a double painting.

The framed canvas was the property of Constable's daughter, Isabel, and it subsequently appeared at an exhibition in London in 1889. It reemerged at Christie's two years later when it sold for £2,150.

The second painting remained undiscovered then, and again in 1908 when it changed hands at a Fairs auction.

Phillips now believes that the discovery could double the value of the picture, originally estimated at £50,000.

## Store checkouts join the electronic age

About £200m will be spent by Britain's leading stores within five years on sophisticated electronic gadgetry for sales and stock control, a research report has shown.

According to the study hypermarkets and supermarkets will install more than 30 per cent of their checkouts with electronic cash registers or point-of-sale terminals within two years and more than 80 per cent within five years.

Department stores plan to equip half of their cashpoints with electronic terminals by 1990 while variety stores such as Woolworth, which have been slow to adopt electronics, are set to overtake department stores.

Within five years, the report says, department stores will install nearly 13,000 electronic terminals, variety stores, 17,000 and supermarkets and hypermarkets, 15,000.

Electronics in Large Stores, Post News, Stoke-on-Trent, Somerset, £105.

with the film, *The Dambusters*. Lord Belstead said: "In that film Barnes Wallis and the Royal Air Force were trying to do the impossible. With the problem of straw and stubble disposal, perhaps, we face a somewhat similar situation."

Ministers had asked for weekly reports about straw-burning from civil servants in the countryside, he added. The dry summer had made it more important than ever for cereal farmers to follow advice about windbreaks when burning.

## Many councils fail to curb straw-burning in time

By Hugh Clayton

A third of the councils in England and Wales have failed to adopt the Government's tough new straw-burning rules in time for the start of the grain harvest, Lord Belstead, Minister of State at the Ministry of Agriculture, said yesterday that 148 councils had adopted draft by-laws banning burning in darkness, at weekends and on Bank holidays.

The Home Office, which introduced controls, said it expected 224 councils to adopt

the by-laws this year. But adoption can be done only by full council meeting and many local authorities do not meet between late July and mid-September.

The result is that some grain-growing areas will not be covered by the new by-laws, devised in response to public outrage last year.

The Association of District Councils said it knew of only one authority, Salisbury, that had not adopted the by-laws in full. The association repeated its

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## PARLIAMENT July 30 1984

## MPs take dim view of European Parliament

## EEC REFUNDS

There was no possible justification for the European Parliament's petty and childish action on Friday in deciding to hold up payment of the United Kingdom's 1983 refunds from the EEC, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said in the Commons.

He said the Parliament's inept behaviour would not affect the Government's attitude to discussions of the 1984 budget overrun which would be resumed at the Budget Council on September 6 but it would, however, make the search for an agreement more, not less, difficult.

After explaining how all the procedures to enable the refunds to be paid had been completed, including a vote by the EP Budget Committee on July 12, Mr Rifkind recalled that agreement on UK refunds was reached at Strasbourg by all heads of government and was specifically endorsed by them at Fontainebleau.

The Fontainebleau settlement met the European Parliament's earlier conditions. There was no ground for new conditions being set. There was no ground for linking payment with the issue of the 1984 overrun on which the Government had made positive proposals in conformity with the Treaty and consistent with the own resources system.

He said that one of the welcome conclusions of the Fontainebleau summit was that in future, refunds would be paid automatically on the revenue side of the budget. This would prevent similar difficulties arising in the future. It might be for this reason that the European Parliament had been making difficulty over Britain's 1983 refund, the last in which it would be involved.

He went on: The Fontainebleau agreement set the EEC's finances on a new and sounder basis. We have no quarrel with other member states who are working with us to implement the Fontainebleau agreement. MPs will have noted the statement of the French Government criticizing the Parliament's action.

When the European Parliament next meets in September, we trust that it will rethink its hasty, intemperate and damaging action. The President of the European Parliament (M Pierre Pflimlin) has

said that the eventual repayment of the refund is not in doubt. That promise will have to be honoured.

Mr George Foulkes, an Opposition spokesman, said it was not clear from the minister's amazing language and the Government's extreme embarrassment that the Prime Minister's so-called agreement at Fontainebleau is a mirage? What do the Government plan to do to sort out the mess?

Will it agree to our proposal to withhold from our current contribution an amount equivalent to the refund due? I can repeat the assurance given by the Leader of the Opposition that we will compensate fully with the necessary legislation.

Will the Government take action to ensure that the heads of government who agreed, or appeared to agree, the deal at Fontainebleau will persuade their MEPs to honour it?

Alternatively, what is the Government's view of referring to the European Court the decision of the European Parliament, since it conflicts with the decision of the EP's budget committee acting with power on July 12?

Will the Government confirm that the agreement to increase VAT on resources which the Prime Minister made at Fontainebleau is hereby suspended until our rebate is paid? Will the minister confirm that the Government will take one of the courses I have described and will take effective action and not stand by to be satisfied before the refunds are paid?

Mr Rifkind: In attacking the Fontainebleau agreement he seems to be forgetting the simple fact that the agreement was between heads of government. To this day all those heads of government have fully honoured the proposals contained in the agreement. The French Prime Minister, quoted in the press, described the action of the European Parliament as being wrong and disastrous.

We believe that the support of the other European Governments is essential in ensuring that the conclusion of Fontainebleau is truly satisfied. The Prime Minister had exactly this sort of problem in mind in insisting that for the future any refunds due to the United Kingdom will be paid automatically on the revenue side of the budget, in any subsequent year, of the European Parliament being involved in a process of this kind.

It is precisely because of the experience of the last few days that she was right to insist upon this as an essential factor in the Fontainebleau agreement.

I am not in a position to give a definitive answer on the legality of the decision taken by the European Parliament. Any legal challenge would take many months with an uncertain outcome.

We hope that other governments will do what they can to bring home to their own MEPs the need for the Parliament to honour the obligation not simply at Fontainebleau but the commitments it entered into when it set conditions for the release of these funds. Now that these conditions have been fully satisfied, it is choosing to bring forward new conditions.

There will be no question of this House being asked to ratify an increase in our resources while those refunds remain to be paid.

Mr Geoffrey Rippon (Hemel Hempstead, C): I commend the moderation of the Government's response to this dishonourable action. It is in my mind that the Fontainebleau agreement will not be affected, the damage has been done to the European Assembly, its credibility and reputation. It hardly deserves even by courtesy the description of a parliament.

Mr Rifkind: His remarks are fully justified by the circumstances. On this occasion the EP chose to lay down certain conditions which had to be satisfied before the refunds could be transferred. These conditions were fully satisfied and the Parliament then chose to change the conditions. That is a dishonourable and disreputable action for them to take.

Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, OUP): Does the Government believe that the European Assembly should have been given this power? Mr Rifkind: It is because we believe that they are not able to use this authority in a responsible fashion that the Prime Minister has insisted successfully in ensuring that in future they will have no such power.

Mr Elaine Kelegher Bowman (Lancaster, C): asked why the Budget Committee had power to act and voted without anyone against, the Socialist and Conservative Assemblies (Mr Peter Dinkler) did not choose to sign the proposal as he could have done.

Mr Rifkind said she was correct. Under the rules of the Parliament, once the committee had approved a



Rippon: Damage to assembly's credibility.

proposal the normal procedure would be for the President of the Parliament to certify to the commission that the matter had been approved and then payment could have been made.

The president, on his own authority, chose (he continued) to overturn the normal procedures of the Parliament over which he presided until recently.

Mr Edward Heath (Old Bexley and Sidcup, C): The main objective in this present situation must be to find an acceptable solution to the financial problems of the community. The way to do this is by influence members is by abuse over their apparently perfectly legal action.

Finding a solution to this problem does not require action by governments as well as Parliament. That means we must no longer remain isolated in solving the problems of the Community's finances this year.

I therefore advise those who are taking decisions, that the Government itself is prepared to accept a reasonable solution to the annual problem, as well as trying to influence the European Parliament to approve our refunds.

Mr Rifkind: I must express some disappointment that Mr Heath has not chosen to express any criticism whatsoever at the way the Parliament used its legal power. The European Parliament laid down certain conditions, they were more than fulfilled - and the EP then chose to change the conditions.

## Co-operative agency

An Opposition amendment aimed at limiting the power of the Secretary of State to give directions to the Co-operative Development Agency, so ensuring its independence in relation to Government policy, was rejected during the debate on the Co-operative Development Agency and Industrial Development Bill in the House of Lords by 79 votes to 78 Government majority - 19.

Mr Jenkins said he was prepared to defend his counter obstruction measures - part of the general measures the Government was having to take, faced as they were with a wholly irresponsible behaviour of the GLC. No question of disqualification would arise.

Mr Cunningham said Mr Jenkins appeared to be saying he would give an assurance that no councillor would be barred from public office for life because of his retrospective decisions. That assurance was not worth the paper it was written on.

The effect of the proposals (he said) would be to give statutory force to retrospective powers in the hands of Mr Jenkins or his successor to deem unlawful decisions which would then have consequences for the people who had made those decisions.

Mr Jenkins: The only proposal is that we gave notice that if an abolition authority makes payments to a borough council or to a district council then the main abolition Bill will contain a provision that if that has been done without my consent, I may require the recipient council to repay the sum that has been paid.

I will justify that by legislation the Labour Party put before the House. Faced with all the evidence of grossly irresponsible financial shenanigans currently going on at County Hall and elsewhere, for the defence of ratepayers and for the defence of the successor authorities, this measure is regrettably essential.

Mr Alan Beith (Berwick-upon-Tweed, L) suggested that either the sittings should be suspended so that there could be informal exchange of information and the Secretary of State could take the further advice he needed; or that a motion to adjourn consideration of the Lords' amendments could be tabled while the retrospective legislation question was resolved.

The Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill) said that he would not consider such a motion at that time.

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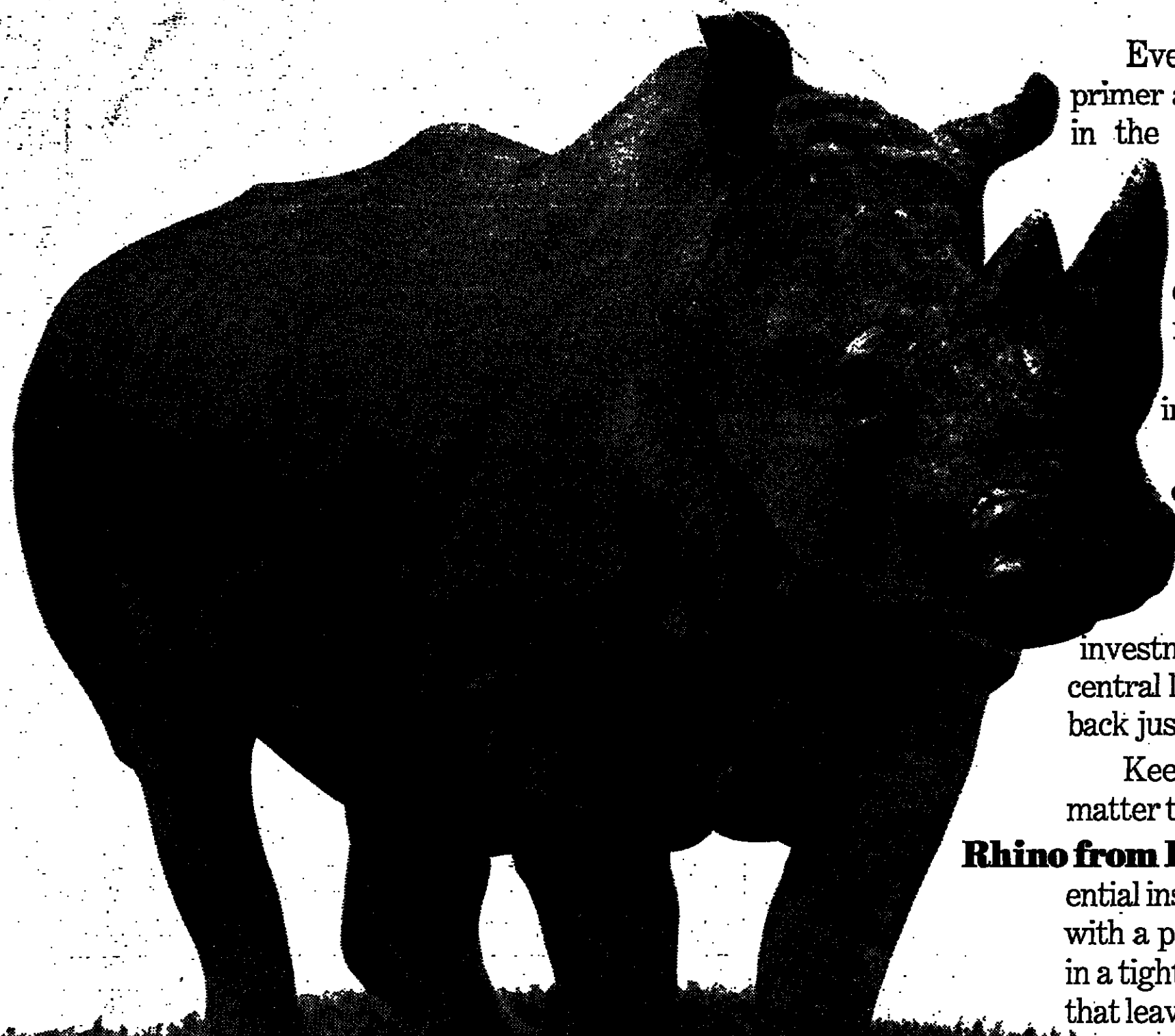
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# Hijackers' threats fail as airliner flies to Curaçao with hostages

By Our Foreign Staff

A hijacked Venezuelan airliner, carrying 82 passengers and five crew, landed at the Dutch Caribbean island of Curaçao yesterday, after a deadline to blow it up had expired.

The plane arrived at Hato airport, Willemstad, less than 30 minutes after it took off from the nearby island of Aruba. Curaçao was the Aeropostal DC9's original destination when it was hijacked on Sunday after taking off from Caracas.

An exhausted pilot told Curaçao officials by radio: "If they can have the money and helicopter, this will end here". The hijackers had demanded \$5m (£4m) and a helicopter.

As Dutch and Venezuelan negotiators waited, two shots rang out. "Curaçao, did you hear that? It's a warning," the pilot said. One of the two hijackers was holding a revolver to the co-pilot's head, he said.

"Please, please, Curaçao: What's happening, what's happening?", the pilot pleaded.

A shot was fired early yesterday at Aruba. The plane left the island after an 8.30am deadline had passed. The plane, which refuelled in Trinidad late on Sunday, was said to be low on fuel when it arrived at Curaçao.

"Everybody's very hungry", said the pilot. Authorities on Aruba had prepared food and refreshments for the passengers, but the hijackers refused to open the doors.

The hijackers, who originally said they wanted a heavy arms arsenal, dropped that demand in Aruba but wanted \$5m in cash and a helicopter.

The pilot reported that a shot was fired on board the plane at about 6.30am. Authorities asked him over the radio: "Was anyone hurt?" but no reply was heard.

Angry voices from the plane then told the negotiators that they would blow up the plane. "And we don't want to talk about any children", said one, apparently referring to efforts in Curaçao and Trinidad to win the release of the seven children on the airliner.

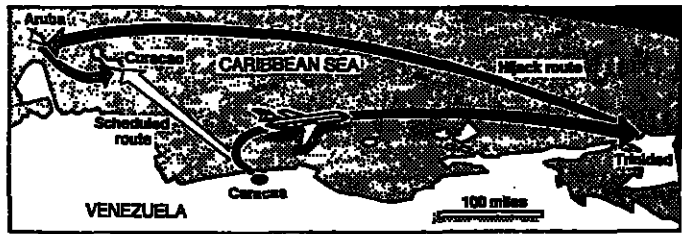
Aeropostal gave a list of passengers according to nationalities: four Americans, 52 Dutch, 13 Venezuelans, four Portuguese, three Lebanese, four Argentines, and one person from Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

Venezuelan press reports described the hijackers as Lebanese, while informed sources at Oranjestad airport on Aruba spoke of one Haitian and one Dominican or Cuban.

According to the Venezuelan press, there were three Lebanese on board - identified as Najib Hamoud, Unda Hamoud and Abene Hamoud. One of them was said to be an arms dealer.

The situation was tense and difficult, according to Governor Pedro Bishop of Aruba, after contact was broken between the hijackers and the control tower.

After the plane was seized on Sunday, it flew first to Port of Spain, Trinidad, where negotiations failed and it was refuelled.



## PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

### Uruguay

#### Maria Duffau Echevarren

By Caroline Moorehead

Maria Cecilia Duffau Echevarren has spent the last two and a half years in Sector C of Punta de Rieles prison for women in Montevideo on the grounds of belonging to a banned left-wing organization - a charge her family emphatically denies.

She is known to have been held in solitary confinement and to be suffering from an untreated heart condition. She is 31.

She was arrested in Chuy, on the frontier with Brazil, on her return from visiting her sister, who had fled Uruguay after police threats over her work with the now banned human rights group, Service for Peace and Justice.

She is believed to have been tortured. Psychological pressure was applied on her mother, to whom her daughter's recorded screams were played.

For the first two years of her imprisonment her lawyer discouraged all publicity because he felt it might make her position even worse.

Now, however, conditions in Punta de Rieles Sector C have so deteriorated that only publicity might help to improve them: women prisoners are being denied the one warm, sunlit cell and are being confined to smaller, cramped cells; washing and sanitary facilities have been drastically reduced and the women are constantly being provoked and bullied by their guards, and their belongings scattered.

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## Afghans profit from US double standard

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The Reagan Administration has been secretly sending funds to rebels in Afghanistan since the Soviet Union invaded on December 27, 1979. The amounts have probably ranged from \$30m (£23m) to \$35m a year, representing perhaps the biggest covert operation by the Central Intelligence Agency.

Congress clearly takes a different line on guerrillas in Afghanistan and those fighting the Sandinistas in Nicaragua. Nicaraguan rebels have probably already exhausted the \$24m appropriated earlier this year, and no more direct funding is likely at present.

Aid to Afghan rebels has slipped through Congress several times since the Soviet invasion, always with the enthusiastic and confidential blessing of the Democratic Party. Last week the Democratic-controlled House appropriations committee approved another \$50m for 1984.

The Democrats initially went along with the secret Nicaragua aid but both they and an important minority of Republicans in Congress have grown unhappy. The Sandinistas, at least, do have some reasonable claim to popular support.

Although the last of the direct aid for Nicaraguan rebels has probably been spent, the CIA will almost certainly remain on the ground by diverting funds intended for other purposes. President Reagan has, in effect, given up hope of getting more direct aid from Congress. The Administration has quietly stopped lobbying for an immediate, additional allocation of \$21m.

With Afghanistan, the congressional mood is quite different. The \$50m approved last week was tacked on to a \$5.4 billion supplementary budget appropriation for this financial year, apparently buried in some additional funding for the Air Force. The Committee was in closed session at the time.

The Administration indicated that it wanted the money to offset losses of equipment during recent Soviet attacks on rebel-held areas in the Panjshir valley. American money is believed to be used for the direct purchase of arms and ammunition, sent to the guerrillas through Pakistan.

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Hunt for clues: Police near the car of Claudio Stefanacci, aged 21, and his fiancée, Pia Rontini, aged 18, on the isolated road at Vicchio di Mugello in Tuscany where they were found murdered yesterday.

## Genscher plays down coalition split

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, leader of the Free Democrats, strongly defended his party's opposition to the start-up of the controversial Buschhaus power plant on the eve of an emergency parliamentary debate which has brought Chancellor Helmut Kohl and other deputies back from their holidays and led to a bitter row within the coalition.

Before a special session of the coalition to discuss the issue, Herr Genscher spoke out in support of proposals by Herr Martin Bangemann, the FDP Economics Minister, to speed up the fitting of filters to cut the pollution from the coal-fired plant. Both tried to play down the row that has broken out with Chancellor Kohl, and Herr Genscher said he did not think the coalition was endangered.

Members of the FDP, however, have called for a free vote in the emergency Bundestag debate today and are threatening to side with the Opposition. The special session, the first time Parliament has been recalled for six years, is likely to be heated, with members expressing strong resentment at the overriding of their almost unanimous, but non-binding, vote last month to delay opening Buschhaus until filters had been installed.

The cabinet postponed a vote on the issue last week, but is due to reach a decision tomorrow. Both the Government and the Christian Democratic Premier of Lower Saxony are keen to give the go-ahead for immediate operations at Buschhaus to save 1,000 jobs in the mining industry.

Chancellor Kohl is furious that, for the second time in two months, the Free Democrats have shown themselves unreliable partners, and accused them at the weekend of trying to increase their own visibility at the expense of others. He warned them that this would not help them. In May the FDP severely embarrassed the Kohl Government by retracting support for its proposed amnesty for political donors who had avoided tax.

Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian Prime Minister, and a long-time foe of the FDP, called the party's decision "completely incomprehensible".

Science report, page 14

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Science report, page 14

## Soviet gas for allies

Moscow (Reuters) - The Soviet Union has announced a proposal to build a natural gas pipeline for its East European allies, apparently to compensate for future stagnation or decline in oil deliveries.

Mr Nikolai Ryzhkov, industrial chief in the Communist Party Central Committee, said

Moscow has suggested the allied states help build the new pipeline, which would pump 20 to 22 billion cubic metres of gas a year from western Siberia.

He wrote in *Pravda* that the proposal was made at a summit of Comecon in Moscow last month, but gave no date for the start of construction.

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## Washington clings to Vienna hopes

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington

American officials are continuing to insist that there is still a chance that Soviet-proposed talks with the United States on space weapons will be held in Vienna in September. The prospects, however, are clearly fading fast.

President Reagan's strategists appear to have decided that, with an election campaign under way, he should not be seen in any way to be stubborn or unwilling to talk to the Russians. Consequently, Administration officials are at pains to emphasize that the mood in Washington is extremely conciliatory.

Even a report that Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, does not expect the negotiations to be held in September failed to curb the outward optimism of Reagan officials. They said they had detected several indications that Mr Gromyko might be less warm to the proposed Vienna talks than Mr Konstantin Chernenko, the Soviet leader.

Mr Gromyko's remarks were reported by Mr George McGovern, the former Senator from South Dakota and briefly a

contender for the Democratic presidential nomination. He said Mr Gromyko made the remark during a three-hour conversation in Yalta on Friday. "He is very pessimistic about it," Mr McGovern said.

"Gromyko does not think the present Administration wants, as he called it, productive relations with the Soviets. They (the Americans) want to cause trouble. They want to weaken the Soviet system. They want to bring it down. So the future does not look too good unless there is some fundamental change," he said.

Lord Carrington, Secretary-General of NATO, said yesterday that the talks are unlikely before the presidential election. President Reagan and NATO leaders had made it clear that they were interested in arms control talks but "the Soviet Union does not seem prepared to talk to us".

Speaking on television, he said "it seems that, as of now, there is a hiatus in Russian policy and we have probably got another stopgap leader. It may take a little time for them to sort themselves out."

## Solidarity leaders to review strategy

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Fugitive leaders of Solidarity are preparing a meeting with colleagues recently released from prison to discuss new strategies of opposition to the Polish Government, Solidarity sources disclosed yesterday.

Mr Marian Jurczyk, a Solidarity leader who is in hospital, has called for such a meeting, and another top union man recently freed under the amnesty, Mr Andrzej Gwiazda, has told friends the underground opposition now has to think again about its role.

The underground has already set up a series of informal meetings, often held in churches, but clearly it wants a full session as soon as all the 652 political prisoners are freed. More than half have now been released and most of the leading Solidarity organizers, and their advisers are expected to be freed this week.

One of the most experienced underground organizers, Mr Wydzislaw Frasyniuk, was freed on Friday - and promptly went to ground. For three days, even his wife did not know where he was.

Since he is accompanied by

his lawyer, Mr Lech Adamczyk, there is speculation that he may already be in contact with former union colleagues. A monastery is one of the few sanctuaries from the gaze of the security police, which is "evidently keeping Mr Frasyniuk and other activists under close observation."

The underground leadership, also known as the Provisional Coordinating Committee of Solidarity, has declared that it will not give itself up under the amnesty terms offered by the government. It has until the end of December to surrender.

A statement issued by the leadership said that it would continue to press for the restoration of free trade unions and appealed for the release of the captured underground leader Mr Bogdan Lis. Preliminary investigations against Mr Lis have been based on treason charges, explicitly excluded from the amnesty.

The four Solidarity advisers and members of the Workers' Self-Defence Committee, Kor, are still in Rakowicka Prison awaiting release.

## 19 trampled to death in Thai food stampede

Bangkok (AP) - At least 19 people were trampled to death and 44 others injured when more than 2,000 people surged forward through narrow gates during a Buddhist charity food handout here.

At least 14 of the victims were children who were at the head of the crowd trying to get into the Pathumwan Association to receive 12lb bags of rice and 10-baht (30p) notes.

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## Siamese twin 'critical'

Toronto (AP) - A two-year-old Siamese twin, whose sex was changed from boy to girl during an operation to separate the children was in a critical condition after emergency surgery to stem severe bleeding. The other twin was doing "as well as could be expected."

The twins, born in Burma, were joined at the pelvis and were separated by a 43-member surgical team in a 12-hour operation.

## Assam floods

Delhi (Reuters) - Troops were called in to rescue hundreds of families marooned by floods in the north-eastern state of Assam, where the death toll has reached 17. Reports said 1,500,000 people were affected as the Brahmaputra River and its tributaries overflowed.

## Haven for 79

Hongkong (AFP) - Seventy-nine Vietnamese refugees, 46 of them children, reached here after spending nine days at sea in an 80ft boat. Their arrival brought the total of boat people reaching Hongkong this year to 1,335.

## Mobutu triumph

President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, who looked set for another seven years in office after winning almost 100 per cent support in a presidential plebiscite in which he was the only candidate. Voting passed off without incident amid tight security.

President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, who looked set for another seven years in office after winning almost 100 per cent support in a presidential plebiscite in which he was the only candidate. Voting passed off without incident amid tight security.

## Refugees flee

Bangkok (AP) - Thai military sources said that Siamese forces inside Cambodia have shelled the vicinity of a Cambodian resistance camp near the border and forced 2,000 fugitives to flee to Thailand.

## Sailor missing

Tokyo (AP) - Three members of the crew of a South Korean cargo ship were missing after the vessel sank in stormy weather on Sunday night. Four of the crew were rescued when the 1,180-ton Ilshin Glory went down about 20 miles off the coast of Tsushima island.

## Editor killed

Bangkok (AP) - Singha Ratanak, editor of a provincial newspaper was shot dead at his home in south-eastern Thailand. 21 journalists were murdered in Thailand last year.

## Aid to prayer

Liege (AFP) - A prayer carpet fitted with a compass to show the direction of Mecca has been invented by a Belgian businessman, Mr Maurice van de Waple.

## Monkeys routed







## THE ARTS



Hudson Austin: defendant Maurice Bishop: coup victim Bernard Coard: defendant

## Lawyers ready for the trial of their lives

In the second of two articles on Grenada nine months after the violent overthrow of Maurice Bishop, Christopher Thomas describes preparations for the trial of those accused of his destruction.

High above the harbour village of St George's, capital of Grenada, 20 people are held behind the monstrous grey walls of Richmond Hill prison.

They are alleged to be the key figures in a tiny revolution smashed by the United States and are awaiting trial for murder. The Caribbean usually hangs its convicted murderers. Close by the prison is a public building, known locally as the Lion's Den, which has been refurbished for the trial. Preliminary hearings began there in June under a Guyanese magistrate. Five prosecution and five defence lawyers, all West Indians, are preparing the trial of their lives.

The defendants include General Hudson Austin, a Marxist leader of the short-lived Revolutionary Military Council, captured by the 82nd Airborne Division in a private house in a hamlet called Hesper Hall on October 29 last year. It was on October 19, during Mr Austin's coup, that Maurice Bishop, the Prime Minister, was shot dead. Bishop, too, was Cuban-orientated: it was a left-wing military revolution against a left-wing civilian dictatorship.

Also in jail is Mr Bernard Coard, former deputy to Bishop, and his wife Phyllis. A Grenadian embassy official in Havana has since stated that the events that led to Bishop's death began at a secret meeting in Grenada the month before when the central committee of Bishop's party - the New Jewel Movement - told him he would have to share leadership with Mr Coard, his deputy. A party struggle immediately broke out, leading to a massacre on the streets of St George's.

The alleged key figures in the coup spent their early days of captivity aboard the USS Guam off the Grenadian coast, prisoners of the United States. They are now guarded by Caribbean soldiers.

The name of Hudson Austin evokes great emotion in Grenada. Security will be a nightmare during the trial.

The defendants survived a bomb attack in February while being transported between Richmond Hill prison and the Lion's Den for an arraignment hearing. Despite everything - the dictatorship, the Cuban connexion, the economic misery - the murdered Maurice Bishop is remembered, oddly, with some affection in many quarters.

The charges against the 20 prisoners relate to the murders of eight or nine people, including Bishop, though many more died in General Austin's coup. The small-time soldier could never have anticipated being toppled by a superpower, nor being held and given a fair trial by the very people he sought to rule.

Concluded

## Nicaragua claims 300 rebels dead

Managua (Reuters) - Three hundred American-backed rebels from a 3,000-strong force which penetrated northern Nicaragua have been killed in the past month, the Nicaraguan Defence Minister, Comandante or Humberto Ortega, said.

The force entered Jinotega province at the beginning of July, he said, from bases in Honduras, with the aim of disrupting the fifth anniversary celebration of the revolution which ousted President Somoza.

Comandante Ortega gave no details of government casualties but said reinforcements would be sent to the area.

LIMAs: Marxist guerrillas have bombed targets in four cities, wounding eight people and causing power cuts.

The attacks occurred hours after President Fernando Belaunde Terry, who was marking his fourth anniversary in power with an address to Congress, described the group, the Sendera Luminosa (Shining Path), as perhaps the greatest threat Peru has ever faced.

In Lima, the guerrillas bombed two factories, wounding four people, and in Huanayo, 125 miles east of the capital, two power pylons were destroyed, blacking out the city. An army base was attacked.

## Crackdown on left in Mexico

From Bruno Lopez, Mexico City

Mexican Interior agents and a secret security squad not recognized by the Mexican Government are alleged to have abducted or temporarily detained 23 men and women in the last four weeks. Many are involved with left-wing guerrilla groups from El Salvador and Guatemala.

Two of those freed, interviewed by *The Times*, said they saw the incidents as a crackdown on the Central American left, and that the Mexican administration of President Miguel de la Madrid had bowed to US pressure.

"Things are getting tough for us. Mexico is not the haven it used to be," one said.

Mexico's support for the Sandinista regime of Nicaragua and its political recognition in 1982 of left-wing guerrillas as a "representative force in El Salvador" has constantly annoyed President Reagan. Now Salvadorean rebels, wearing conventional ballet dresses, a little stiff in the skirts, and are manipulated by their partners in formal patterns with almost the effect of clockwork dolls except in passages where things go wrong and get out of hand.

Even more startling is the third movement, where rows of chairs (their backs to the audience) and the lowering of a screen indicates a cinema where appropriately cataclysmic extracts from *Gone with the Wind* are shown over and over. While spectators come and go, one couple act out a sad relationship. Gigi Hyatt, Neumeier's white horse, cannot get Jeffrey Kirk to pay her the attention she needs. It is left to another man, Eduardo Bertini, to remove the odd shoes, one with a heel, the other a ballet pointe shoe, that symbolize her crippled emotions; but she cannot bear her freedom, needs her chains, and by the end has the shoes on again.

*Sixth Symphony* is cast almost entirely from among the younger dancers. Apart from those already mentioned, Renata Robinson, a beautiful, smooth-moving black teenager, brings a solitary expression of hope or comfort among the disasters, and Gennadi Gouda, who comes from Port Said,

## Affection and skill gone to the dogs

John Wootton 1682-1764

Iveagh Bequest, Kenwood

Samuel Johnson 1709-84

Arts Council

The Kenwood exhibition of John Wootton, subtitled "Landscapes and sporting art in early Georgian England", is the result of collaboration between an American scholar, Arlene Meyer, and the curatorial staff, notably Anne French, who arranged the loans and edited the excellent catalogue. It runs until September 30.

It is undeniable that the British aristocracy and gentry have always treated their horses and dogs far better than their servants or even their children, lavishing the affection which they withhold from their human offspring on canine and equine substitutes. To some extent this is also true of Wootton's art, in which the human figures tend either to be small, doll-like creatures entirely subordinate to the landscape, as in *A view from Caenwood House over London* (private collection), or generalized if vividly rendered, as in the enchanting *Hunting Party by the ruins of Rievaulx Abbey* (Yale Center for British Art, Paul Mellon Collection).

His dogs, however, are another matter and, although he never commits the vulgar error of anthropomorphizing them (as Landseer was to do so shamelessly), he depicts them with wit and style, sometimes in mock heroic mode, employing the conventions of the baroque state portrait in *The Countess of Oxford's spaniel "Casey"* (Lady Anne Bentinck), painted for his most important patron, Edward Harley, later second Earl of Oxford, for whom he painted over forty pictures to embellish Wimpole Hall, Cambridgeshire, which was extended by James Gibbs and whose chapel was decorated by Sir James Thornhill. His delightful drawing of five "virtuosi" from Harley's circle, including Wootton,

has been lent to the exhibition by the Art Institute of Chicago.

The wittiest dog portrait is certainly *A Greyhound belonging to Prince Charles Edward* (1749; property of a Lady), in which the background is nothing less than a view of Rome with the Castel Sant' Angelo, thus sending up the Grand Tour portrait with endearing effrontery.

The more serious pursuits of country life, hunting and racing, are well represented in Wootton's oeuvre: the very early (1715), astonishingly confident *Warren Hill, Newmarket* (private collection) is a marvellously spacious view of the countryside which forms the background to a procession of race-horses that moves across the canvas in a bold diagonal.

The lively confusion of the hunting field is vividly captured in the *Fox-Hunting scene with John, Duke of Montagu* (The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry), while the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough are depicted in elegant repose after the chase, in a setting of classical grandeur worthy of Poussin. It is worth noting that many of the works exhibited are in their original frames, like the charming decorative landscape ovals probably painted for Gertrude, Duchess of Bedford, and the two *Classical Landscapes* originally at Maresfield Park, Sussex, and now belonging to the Yale Center for British Art, Mellon Collection. The Paul Mellon Centre for Studies in British Art, London, has made a generous grant towards the publication of the catalogue, which includes, as a most useful appendix, a facsimile of the sale catalogue of Wootton's own collection of pictures, auctioned in 1761, when he retired from painting.

Wootton's experience of noble patronage was considerably more agreeable and profitable than that of Samuel Johnson, whose rebuke to Lord Chesterfield for his lack of support during eight years of toil on the *Dictionary* is famous. That letter is displayed in the exhibition (until September 14; closed weekends and August 27) at the Arts Council's headquarters in Piccadilly.

The idea came from the Council's chairman, Sir William Rees-Mogg, and his realization has been achieved



On the canine Grand Tour: A Greyhound belonging to Prince Charles Edward

by Kai Kin Yung, who chose the exhibits and has written the catalogue, and Ivor Heil, who advised on the single but effective installation. Sir William, in his preface to the catalogue (a tome of appropriately Augustan weight and dignity), states his belief that Johnson is "the greatest real personality in English literature" and shrewdly compares him to Sherlock Holmes. He is also probably the best known least read author, since most people's knowledge of him inevitably comes from reading Boswell's *Life* rather than his more voluminous output. W. W. Robson's defence in the catalogue of Johnson's "poethood" is hardly convincing.

Obviously, in an exhibition devoted to a literary figure, manuscripts, documents and printed material will play an important role, and they do here. Where it succeeds beyond expectation is in its visual impact, principally through the portraits which bring the subject and his contemporaries to vivid life. John-

son's own coarse, ugly, intelligent features are omnipresent, from Barry's well-known sketch from the life (*National Portrait Gallery*) to John Opie's harrowing late portrait (private collection) after one of the sittings in which the sitter suffered a paralytic stroke.

Sir Joshua Reynolds was one of Johnson's closest friends, but his earliest attempt at a portrait (1756: *National Portrait Gallery*) is curiously unsatisfactory, although the fact that the sitter retained it until his death and authorized its reproduction as an engraving (by James Heath, c. 1790) suggests that he approved of the likeness. A later (1769) portrait, almost in profile, is altogether more impressive, especially in the original version which Lord Sackville has lent to the exhibition. Although it is to some extent idealized, it captures exactly the state of "reverie accompanied with strange antic gesticulations" that the artist himself noticed.

It is fitting that the most beautiful

picture in the exhibition should be a portrait of the woman who brought so much happiness into Johnson's tormented life. Hester Lynch Thrale, depicted by Reynolds about 1777 and lent by the Beaverbrook Art Gallery, Frederickton. She is seated in an outdoor setting, accompanied by her daughter Hester Maria, known as Queeney, whose searching gaze and alert bearing convey the eagerness of youth, in contrast to her mother's expression of meditative preoccupation. It was painted for the Thrales' house, Streatham Park, for which Reynolds painted no fewer than 13 pictures, which were hung in the library added to the house by Henry Thrale after 1771. A charming little pen and ink wash drawing (Mr and Mrs K. K. Yung) shows the house with the "improvements" that included a summerhouse for Dr Johnson, which, when the house was demolished after a fire in 1863, eventually found its way to the gardens at Kenwood, where it remains.

Jeffery Daniels

## Dance Mahler in dramatic motion

With his latest creation, to Mahler's Sixth Symphony, John Neumeier has reached the halfway mark in what could one day become a complete choreographic interpretation of the Mahler symphonies. However, he is not working to a set scheme - circumstances and his reaction to the music have prompted him to action in each case. *Third Symphony*, which began the series nine years ago, is the most abstract so far, although rich in emotional implications; next came *Fourth Symphony* (created at Covent Garden, 1977) which has the nearest to a specific narrative.

The First and Tenth were tackled in double harness for Béjart's Ballet of the Twentieth Century and took on strong elements of myth and ritual. Now *Sixth Symphony* proves the most dramatic of them all. It was made, like the Third, for his own Hamburg company (which also has in its repertoire the ones that were first staged elsewhere), and it opened this year's Ballet Festival at the Staatsoper.

The opening and closing movements of the music are treated in a style related to that of the *Third Symphony* and of Massine's "symphonic ballets" in the 1930s (which Neumeier knows only from descriptions and still photographs). Massed effects, heroic striving by the soloists, a rich variety of emotional implications are all there, although the nature of the music compels a tragic tendency, underlined by the symbolism of barricading a door at the beginning, to keep out some catastrophe that nevertheless erupts towards the end.

In between come two surprising episodes. For the second movement, the women (led by Bettina Beckmann) wear conventional ballet dresses, a little stiff in the skirts, and are manipulated by their partners in formal patterns with almost the effect of clockwork dolls except in passages where things go wrong and get out of hand.

Even more startling is the third movement, where rows of chairs (their backs to the audience) and the lowering of a screen indicates a cinema where appropriately cataclysmic extracts from *Gone with the Wind* are shown over and over. While spectators come and go, one couple act out a sad relationship. Gigi Hyatt, Neumeier's white horse, cannot get Jeffrey Kirk to pay her the attention she needs. It is left to another man, Eduardo Bertini, to remove the odd shoes, one with a heel, the other a ballet pointe shoe, that symbolize her crippled emotions; but she cannot bear her freedom, needs her chains, and by the end has the shoes on again.

*Sixth Symphony* is cast almost entirely from among the younger dancers. Apart from those already mentioned, Renata Robinson, a beautiful, smooth-moving black teenager, brings a solitary expression of hope or comfort among the disasters, and Gennadi Gouda, who comes from Port Said,



Manipulation almost like clockwork: Bettina Beckmann with Christoph Lechner in *Sixth Symphony*

reveals an astonishingly springy jump and a tremendous authority that must make him the natural choice for Neumeier's *Othello* ballet next season.

Only two of the established principals take part in *Sixth Symphony*, Beatrice Cordua and Max Midinet, who are used like a chorus observing and reacting to the events. They first set the scene in a prologue during which the sound of a terrifying wind gradually overwhelms a boy's pure soprano voice singing "The last rose of summer" (Leonard Bernstein pointed out to Neumeier a possible inspiration in that song for the theme of Mahler's third movement). At the end, they lead an act of mourning before Cordua again opens the door at the back and goes out - to what? Death? Peace? Greenham Common?

After an unusually large change of personnel last season, 15 dancers from a total of 63, the company is looking in perhaps its best form ever. In a double bill with some guests from Stuttgart, they danced the Mahler *Fourth Symphony* better, more decisively and passionately, than his Royal Ballet cast achieved, with one or two honourable exceptions, and in a programme dedicated to Balanchine's memory they gave one of the most eloquent accounts of *Serenade* I have seen, with Ellen Brady, Chantal Lefevre and Colleen Scott as the leading women.

*Serenade* provided Neumeier with inspiration for two other ballets shown during the festival. Not to my taste, very happily in *Mozart 338* (the *Symphony No 34 in C, K338*), where the good jokes are outweighed by chaotic patterns and unimaginably hideous costumes. But to Schubert's *String Quartet in C* he has made a beautifully modulated celebration of grief and acceptance that is all the more moving for its delicate understatement.

There is nothing understated

## Television The real America

The American small town can seem romantic or sinister, depending on your viewpoint. It can be a beguiling vista of clapboard houses and cornfields symbolizing pioneer endeavours and simple virtues, or it can be a surreal scene of full churches and empty streets speaking of bigotry, hypocrisy and spiritual death. For Jonathan Dimbleby, in the first of four programmes in *Search of America* (ITV), the small town of Wahoo, Nebraska, was the appropriately pretty cradle of traditional American virtues like hard work and family living.

Before taking us to Wahoo, Dimbleby explained that his mission in the series is to find the philosophical soul of the country which is currently hosting the Olympic Games and will later this year get almost as much news airtime in electing its President. Now philosophy is not what the ITV audience are accustomed to consume at 8.30pm. At 8.30pm the audience on a mass-appeal channel are in search of the television equivalent of a nice cup of tea - something familiar, soothing and mildly stimulating. Giving such an audience philosophy is rather like offering a peanut-butter sandwich to a man dying of thirst.

Dimbleby therefore took the trouble to dismiss what he described as seductive but irrelevant stereotypes of America - a wonderful excuse to show us all manner of titillating episodes including the most convincing scenes of social drug use this reviewer can remember. While the voice-over was earnestly explaining that the violence, decadence and glitter of America were not the subjects under study, the screen was full of howling police cars and the lights of Las Vegas. Police sirens and junkie busts are just what the mass audience expects to see on ITV at 8.30pm.

In Wahoo, Nebraska, the town police see as many murders in 50 years as the Los Angeles police see in one 10-block area in a week. The citizens mostly trace their ancestry to Central Europe and are only second or third generation Americans. Dimbleby told us that four out of 10 Americans live in towns like Wahoo.

It was tempting to conclude that six Americans out of 10 must therefore live in the decadent, violent and tacky regions which had been so longingly dismissed earlier.

America's own search for the small town soul, called Middle-town and focused on Muncie, Indiana, is to be seen on Channel 4 throughout this week. Despite all this intelligent and well-intentioned inquiry, however, I suspect that six out of 10 British television viewers will continue to base their opinions on *Dynasty*, *Quincy* and *Hill Street Blues*.

John Percival

## Promenade Concerts

Monteverdi Choir/  
Gardiner  
Westminster Abbey/  
Radio 3

The history of the revival and performance in modern times of Monteverdi's *Vespers of 1610* would make a fascinating case study of changing taste: Redlich's first 1935 attempt, the Gower version of Walter Cochr, the liturgically purist accounts of Denis Stevens, the Jürgen Jürgens recording, and the countless, varied, more recent approaches to the work. In any such account the series of revivals which John Eliot Gardiner conducted - which started exactly 20 years ago at King's College, Cambridge - would have an honoured place for it was those blazing, dramatic Prom performances of the late Sixties and early Seventies that won a vast audience for the work, and, one suspects, provided also a gateway to the musical experience of the whole Monteverdi era, at the same time as Leppard's operatic revivals.

But since 1964 a great deal has happened to our understanding of these *Vespers*. Scholars continue to argue endlessly about the liturgical function of and indeed the reason for the music, while recent performers have had the benefit of the increasing skills of original-instrument players and of new approaches to the vocal style of the period. So it was bold for Gardiner to go back to the piece and offer us, as it were, a revised standard version of his interpretation for a new age.

In many respects it was strikingly different, and a striking improvement. It is

BBCSO/Groves  
Albert Hall/Radio 3

Dvořák has a very good deal in this year's Proms: Saturday's concert ended with some popular Slavonic Dances, curiously played, and began with a real rarity of the kind which typifies good Proms planning. The *Overture Amid Nature* is one of a projected trilogy of such pieces which were to be called *Nature, Life and Love*. They eventually became this piece, *Carnival and Othello*. It is a delightful, sunny work, mixing the moods (and in its principal theme practically mixing the notes) of Beethoven's "Pastoral" *Symphony*'s last movement and Mendelssohn's *Fingal's Cave*, twittering with birdsong and full of a warm, unforged response which anticipates the Dvořák of the Eighth *Symphony*.

Sir Charles Groves conducted it with gentle, rounded gestures and seemed to like it. So did the orchestra. So did the audience. So did I. (Which all suggests that it is very unlikely to turn up in a South Bank programme in the near future.) The Slavonic element in the concert was completed in the programme by Janáček's *Taras Bulba*: I have heard fiercer, more strident accounts, but the

hard to take some of the more overtly self-dramatising moments preserved on Gardiner's recording, especially from the soloists. Here he had assembled a most remarkable group of young voices - all pure and true, but none of them lacking that spark of fire and commitment which seems essential to a Gardiner performance. In particular, Nancy Argentina, in some beautifully turned solo and duet movements, showed that Monteverdi singing could be both straight and warm; while Mark Tucker, duetting with Nigel Robson, brought a small but intense sound to the alarming, elaboration of the tenor parts.

The spaces of Westminster Abbey were used extensively, at times confusingly - for those of us near the front, the echoes were more prominent than the sounds that prompted them - but the building proved more appropriate than Westminster Cathedral (except for those deprived of promising facilities). Here, the crisp and lively duetting of two baroque violins and two subtly assured and eloquent cornetti in the Magnificat could be heard clearly, though the acoustic seemed to underplay the clarity of the bass line.

It was in the choral singing, however, that least change was felt: though it was supremely sophisticated, Gardiner still seemed to be aiming for a reverential expressiveness in the slow sections which too often sounded swooning. Here a soft-edged, woolly, religious texture prevailed: the wonderful "Amen" to the psalms need no bulging crescendo and dying falls to help them penetrate with unrivalled force across the centuries.

Nicholas Kenyon

BBC Symphony Orchestra rose well to the intense drama of the score, and Groves pulled the climaxes together with a swing.

In the first half, Alfred Brendel played Beethoven's Third Piano Concerto. I have been puzzling recently over a colleague's criticism of Brendel's recent set of live recordings of the Beethoven concertos which accused him of a "rhythmic dullness" which had the cumulative effect of counter-bourgeois. There was not a moment of rhythmic dullness in this performance: indeed one of Brendel's great skills in such a slow movement as this is to stretch the music like a tensile thread.

Still, there is something about his treatment of the Third Concerto which makes the recording less successful than the others, and it occurred here: Brendel takes a very stern view of the outer movements, and tends to accent every entry of the finale theme in a gruff, unsmiling way. Perhaps that is Beethovenian, but on this occasion Groves's beautifully delicate handling of the accompaniment and some subtle playing from the BBC Symphony Orchestra served to show another, equally convincing side of the work.

Nicholas Kenyon

## Lange firm on banning nuclear ship visits

Wellington. Mr David Lange, the Prime Minister, has confirmed the Government's intention to close New Zealand ports to visiting nuclear warships. A move strenuously opposed by the Anzuz partners, the US and Australia (W.P. Reeves writes). The proposition was not negotiable, he said on television.

He said the real issue was not whether a couple of ships could come once or twice a year for the rest and recreation, but whether in its relationships with other countries the United States might find others saying: "Look, New Zealand has stood

up. Now we don't want you either."

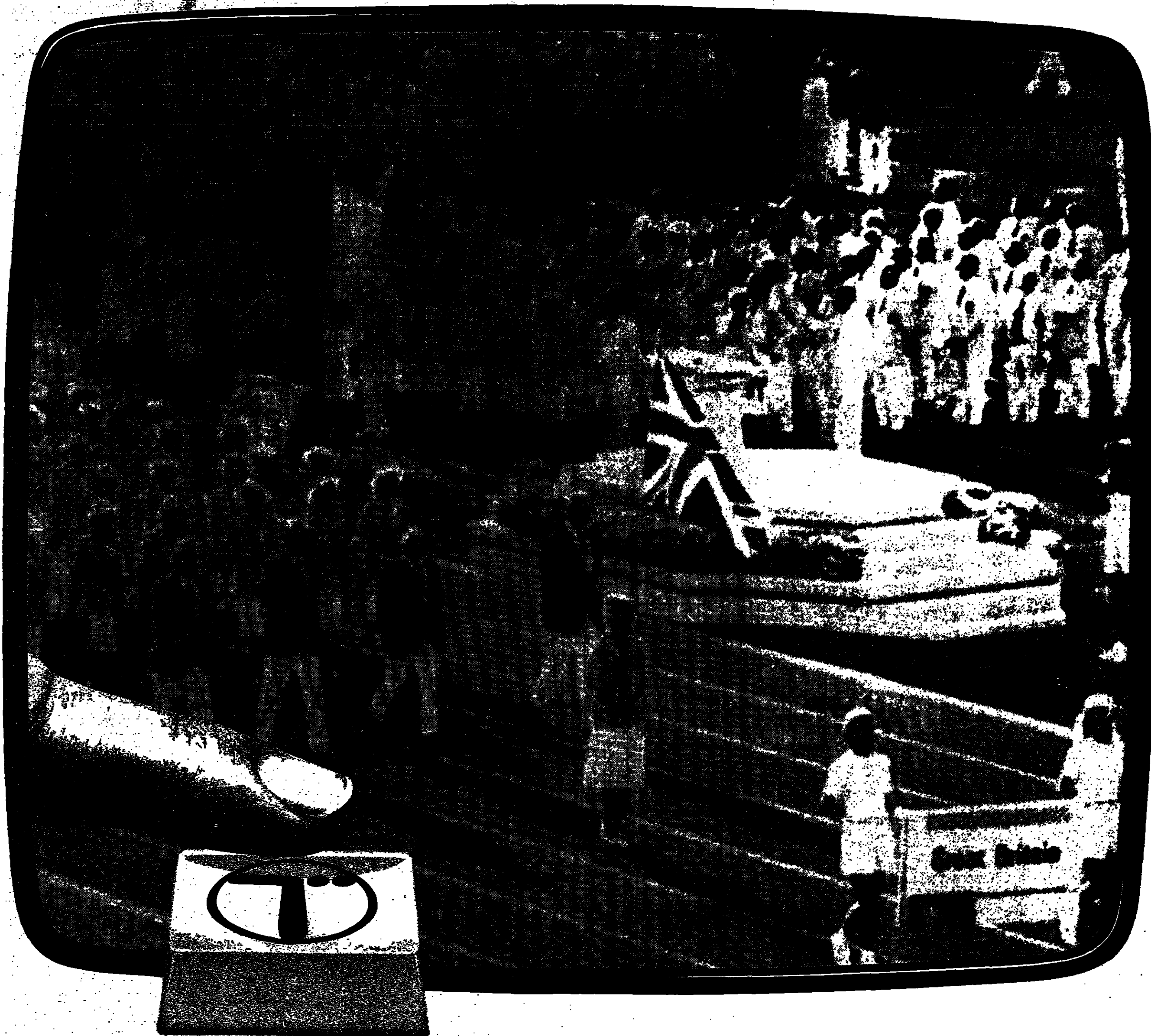
Mr Lange has consistently maintained that Labour's policy is anti-nuclear, not anti-US, and he has acknowledged the importance of Anzuz. He said he expected the United States to adjust to the position.

Asked whether New Zealand would receive a nuclear ship during the present three-year parliamentary term, Mr Lange said "No, and I don't think that will mean the end of Anzuz."

He also said New Zealand would close South Africa's consulate in Wellington soon.



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# The skin-deep revolution

Photographs by Richard and Sally Greenhill, Laurie Spelman and Barry Lamb

## THE DOCILE GENERATION

Britain's youth, once thought unconventional and rebellious is no longer revolting. Neat hair, Mrs Thatcher and aerobics are in vogue. Even punk music has lost its drive; banks now aim their advertising at its followers. Laurie Taylor opens a two-day series by asking why the new generation answers to what has been termed 'the call of the mild'

If you have been to your local cinema in the last few months you will have seen the NatWest advertisement aimed at all those 18-20 year olds who now seem to make up the majority of today's film goers. The hero is an outrageous looking punk youth who wants to open a bank account.

To do that, he reflects, "you've got to have short hair and look smart". So off he reluctantly stumbles to have his beloved Mohican shaved and is squeezed into a suit. Finally, into the bank, where it's all plain sailing. "You'd like to open a bank account? Yes, sir. Certainly, sir". But there behind him as he turns to leave is an even more outrageous punk with his lady - spiked hair, leopard-skin hot pants. "We'd like to open a bank account". "No chance", mutters the ex-punk. "Certainly, sir", says the smiling teller. Cheers from the front stalls.

In orthodox political terms there is certainly nothing very radical about today's youth. At the last election, 42 per cent of new voters supported the Conservatives with only 28 per cent opting for each of the other two main parties - an almost exact reversal of 1974. But the idea that the extreme forms of youth culture are equally liberal or conservative is a different matter. It is difficult to imagine NatWest having followed a similar line with Teddy boys, or rockers or skinheads, or even mods.

It is not just that the bizarre punk clothes have become a cliché, something more fundamental has gone wrong. For at the heart of the original punk revolution back in 1977 was a radical idea about music, the assertion that anyone with a minimum of talent and something to say had as much right to make popular music as anyone else. There was no need to leave it to the fat record companies and the super-groups.

Of course, all the new anti-hero bands like *The Sex Pistols*, *The Clash* and *The Jam* were quickly hyped by promoters in the same old way. But while it worked it did disrupt the established order. Hundreds of groups climbed up on stage and allowed their three-chord exuberance to carry the night, while a dozen independent companies sprang up to prove that making records could also go do-it-yourself.

### Technology frustrates hopes of punks

Ironically, it is probably technology as much as anything else which has finally frustrated the rebel hopes of the punks. For although almost anyone could sing or make a record, not everyone could make a video; certainly not a video which flashily cross-cut images of sexuality and surrealism, past

film idols and present politicians with the skill of those three-minute epics which are the hidden persuaders lying behind today's record successes.

The music has grown safe along with the culture. In place of all the simple rough disturbing amateurism of the original punk music, there is a new, controlled, self-protecting professionalism. The soft punks and the new romantics and the alternatives and the posers (names for the new culture rise and fall with alacrity of chart entries) are massaged by music which depends for its impact as much upon producer as upon the artist. It is what one influential critic has described as the "call of the mild" - the music made by Duran Duran, Boy George and Culture Club, and Spandau Ballet (now renamed by cynics, Spandau Wallet).

An equal concern with preening and individual self-image can be found among the followers. Perhaps in these days of low wages and high unemployment it is not too surprising that young people should concentrate primarily upon the one resource which they still control - their own bodies. There is the enormous new stress on fitness and dancing - the discipline of aerobics, the pyrotechnics of breakdancing. (Funk band Skidoo described their recent single as having "that physical feel - the rhythm combined with the punching and breathing noises make it a very fit record"). But although you can marvel at the cultivation of the body, the elaboration of the dress - sheer ingenuity with which thousands of individual outfits have been assembled from warehouse hessian, industrial stockinette and far more to do with pantomime than protest.

Rebel Punks protest in vain. In the *New Musical Express*, Joe Strummer of the Clash recently railed against what he called, "the Kleenex scene. Blow your nose on it and throw it away. Whereas punk culture was originally a 'a blowtorch' which swept over the indulgence of popular music, the present pop scene is filled with 'chi-chi make-up people who don't even break sweat'". Groups like Culture Club insisted Joe played music of such meaningless superficiality that it was "like trying to hold a fish in your hand".

There is something equally slippery and elusive about the political attitudes of the present culture heroes. No rebel rock here. Boy George of Culture Club happily declares: "I am very conservative. And I love *Cornet Street*". While the views of Simon Le Bon, and



Punks sit unnoticed by shoppers (top); housing is soulless. Middle class teenagers (above right) have more opportunities

tinted blow-dried hero of Duran Duran are hardly calculated to set up a rattle along the Greenham fence: "I believe that disarmament will never happen. I think there's a lot of other faces of CND which I wouldn't like to associate myself with. They're not just involved in getting rid of nuclear weapons, they bring party politics into the issues which they shouldn't do."

Only one aspect of contemporary youth culture seems stubbornly different, the complex patterns of what the tabloids love to call "gender bending". There is now much more to this than the well-publicized cross-dressing of Boy George and Marilyn. Gender is increasingly a matter to be played around with, a subject for display and dramatization; traditional attempts at chanting up can become almost irrelevant.

This delight in androgynous display has been powerfully helped along by another new feature of the scene - the

explosion of words and pictures in such magazines as *The Face* and *Smash Hits*.

The explicit way in which such magazines celebrate the glossy dance of image and identity makes the old time pop papers like *New Musical Express* and *Melody Maker* seem positively analytical, even a little crusty.

Maybe youth culture is always more conservative than it looks and sounds - less a rebellion than an elaborate fantasy which temporarily helps obscure the problems of growing up, finding work, getting married. But social scientists have often argued that there is always a chance that some of the style, energy and invention behind it could be channelled into more realistic directions, into orthodox politics, experimental life-styles, open rebellion. Few though, would have predicted that in these present difficult days, one such route would pass straight through the double doors of the local NatWest branch.



Punk parents: a conservative new generation

## Life on the dark side where youth sees no hope

We may be witnessing the emergence of a new social limbo for many young people: a state of wagelessness and hopelessness born of an extended dependence on a niggardly and hostile government and on a family often powerless to help them.

I work in Wolverhampton, halfway between the worst unemployment of the north and the somewhat better conditions of the south. About 30 per cent of people under 24 here are unemployed. Asian and West Indian youngsters suffer worst, the latter with an unemployment rate of 50 per cent, rising to 80 per cent in some inner city areas.

Unemployment often clusters in the same places and therefore often in the same families. The young unemployed may be stuck all day in overcrowded, impoverished homes - often small council houses designed, at best for working families. Unless heavily subsidized by parents, impossible in most cases, the basic supplementary benefit rate of £24.55 a week imposes grim limits on life. It is not a life of starvation but it is one without the things which most of us take for granted. Supplementary Benefit has been cut by £3.10 for 18-20 year-olds who live at home and whose parents do not receive supplementary or housing benefit.

This is not just a question of lack of cash. Several important changes of ordinary life cannot happen without regular wages. A wage promises adulthood. It offers a golden key, in the form of mortgage payments, rent or household bills, to a separate home away from parents, to privacy, freedom and independence in general. The prospect of a home lays the foundation for courtship, marriage and planning a family. Regular income produces a consumer able to pick and choose in the marketplace.

Work confers other kinds of maturity. There will be experience of the powers of collective organization and trade unionism. The new worker is treated as an adult by other adults, plays a real part in the "secret world" of how things are made, and acquires real experience with which to judge people and the world. Areas of life previously closed off or seen only through other people become three-dimensional. All this is denied by unemployment.

Why is it that the vast numbers who suffer these

Many young people now face a bleak future. How long are they prepared to be appeased?

disadvantages are not in an active state of revolt? We should not think about young people in a vacuum. Their capacity to object depends not only on their own anger but also on the government. Branding young people with the word "docile" today is to write certain things out of history: the riots of 1981 and the massive response organized to prevent them happening again. The miners' strike shows clearly enough that the police are geared up with the plans, tactics, equipment and communications to quell "civil disorder". Behind the velvet glove of "community policing" lies an iron and electronic fist which would now come down much faster than it did in 1981. Repression, or its threat, really does work - at least for a while.

I see the £1 billion Youth Training Scheme, which arrived three decades after it would have been useful, and three months after the riots, as a "soft" social control measure. There is another set of reasons that help to explain why anger at unemployment remains unfocused and unarticulated. Joblessness acts to disperse and disorganize. The unemployed may share grievances, but they have no basis for organization. The young worker has the least knowledge and experience of how to react.

This vulnerability, while



The other half public schoolboys at Lord's

making organized protest difficult, may also allow some fundamental shifts that are not possible for the older unemployed. These shifts may challenge some of the fundamental social architecture of a society built around wage labour.

If traditional courtship becomes impossible, marriage may become much less important and a variety of family forms may replace the nuclear one. The traditional role of "male breadwinner" and "female homemaker" might begin to dissolve. Excluded from our celebration of commodities, the unemployed may become suspicious of the worker/consumer relationship which entraps the rest of us. This could result in theft encouraged by consumerism which says "things are good" but provides no legal way to get them, or prompt an ingenious recycling of things so as to make them last through care and repair. Wage labour might not look so attractive if it is possible to live without the commodities its sacrifice brings.

Not all forces for change operate through open protest. The single-issue politics and youth counter-cultures of the 1960s have taught us to expect protest as public theatre: banners, T-shirts, marches, and instant articles in colour supplements. But there is a more profound kind of change which operates through the lives of ordinary people and, barely visible, lays the foundations for long-term changes in society. It works through experience of necessity and suffering. "Solutions" to life's problems are questions of survival.

Too often, such change is seen simply as indiscipline, family breakdown and "anti-social attitudes", which the poor have brought on themselves. There is little discussion of this in the mind-numbing conventional debate on youth unemployment. Youth struggles and failures towards the future, living with this century's great bequest of choice to the next millennium: wagelessness as a means to creative freedom in a new society or wagelessness as the cause of idleness and poverty in an outworn and repressive society.

Paul Willis

The author is preparing a youth review for Wolverhampton Borough Council and has published *Profane Culture and Learning to Labour*.

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## Phantoms of the the Italian opera

moreover... Miles Kington

You may have read that Ken Russell has been vilified and denounced in Italy for his production of Puccini's *La Bohème*. His mistake, apparently, was to make the heroine a drug addict and set the fourth act in 1984, with leather jackets and electric guitars all over the stage. Poor old Ken. He has fallen into the trap that all great opera producers fall into. They try desperately to bring these old operas back to life and all they get for their pains is excommunication from Italy, where they think they know best.

It brings back painful memories for me of 1976, when I agreed to be artistic director of the Fantoni Festival. I Fantoni is a charming but sleepy town in Tuscany, where they put on three operas every year. Always the same three. Verdi's *Otello*, Puccini's *La Bohème* and Rossini's *The Italian Girl in Algiers*. My job, as I saw it, was to put a bit of life back in these old corpses and my first idea was to set *Otello* in the American Deep South of the 1960s, with Othello as a northern senator come down to help the freedom fighters.

"If Larry can black up for the role, darling," I told him, "it shouldn't take an Italian long to yellow up."

I thought about making the heroine of *La Bohème* a drug addict, but decided it was too old-fashioned. So I set it in the student riots of 1968 in Paris, and made her a tragic girl who pines to death because Jean-Paul Sartre refuses to give her a baby. I also wanted a chorus of Renault workers to keep the thing socially conscious, but Signor Gamba said that in the birthplace of the Fiat car this was not tactful.

The first trouble came when the singer cast for Iago refused to play the part as an England cricket selector (did I mention I had now visualized Othello as the first black man to play for England?). This was the whole idea, of course, as I couldn't stand his singing and wanted him to resign. Signor Gamba liked the concept but thought that the Italians might find the cricket imagery strange. Could I not make it bull-fighting?

"Hardly Italian, old boy," I said. "Maybe not," he agreed, "but I can get the bulls very cheap."

To get to the point, we opened with *La Bohème* set in eighteenth century Edinburgh, with everyone cast as medical

students and Burke and Hare doing a grand trade as everyone popped off.

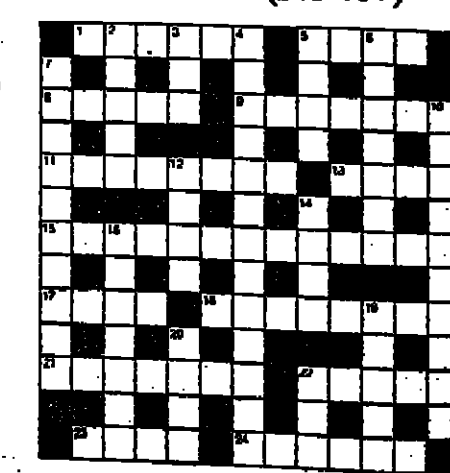
The appearance of a singer dressed as Jean-Paul Sartre (I had forgotten to warn him of the new concept) passed unnoticed: the opera house was already in an uproar by then and Signor Gamba had to hide me in his cellar for two days.

*Otello*, which by now told the story of an American heavy-weight boxer (black) pursuing the hand of the daughter (white) of the head of the Mafia (unshaven), fared little better. I therefore planned *The Italian Girl in Algiers* with great care. I set it during the war of Algerian independence. I cannot remember the story now and was not sure of it then, but it involved a heavily armed group of French riot police. As soon as the audience had reached their usual level of whistling and heckling, I gave the signal. The riot police charged off-stage and among the audience, letting off tear-gas, using water cannon and - bearing up the most vociferous. Within two minutes the theatre was clear. It was the first time I had seen Signor Gamba smile.

Tomorrow: The Docile Generation, Part 2. Richard North listens to its voices

### CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 407)

- ACROSS:  
1 Aromatic  
5 Maori war chant (4)  
8 Appropriate (3)  
9 Increase (7)  
10 Bookies' signals (8)  
13 Peru capital (4)  
15 Priest's secular aides (13)  
17 Traditional wisdom (4)  
18 Semibreve quarter (5)  
21 Formal robes (7)  
22 Exclude (5)  
23 Discontinue (4)  
24 Pact (6)  
DOWN:  
2 Carthaginian (5)  
3 Helmsman (3)  
4 Licence to examine (6,7)  
5 Massive (4)  
6 Ottoman victory (7)  
7 Specifice (10)



- 10 Ephemeral (10)  
12 Grub (4)  
14 Unruly child (4)  
16 Erect (7)  
19 Custom (5)  
20 Uter failure (4)  
22 Immediately payable (3)  
SOLUTION TO No 406:  
ACROSS: 1 Shred 4 Yiddish 8 Power 9 Habitus 10 Landlady 11 Park 12 Black market 17 Rife 18 Snackbar 21 Mourner 22 Fixer 23 Refrain 24 Loran  
DOWN: 1 Supply 2 Rowan 3 Derelict 4 Yehudi Menuhin 5 Dile 6 Intrude 7 Heebaw 12 Graceful 14 Lift off 15 Tremor 16 Dry run 19 Boxer 20 Lira



## PARIS FASHION by Suzy Menkes

## Dressing for Dynasty

Hi there Suzy! How was Paris? The French clap anything as long as it's black.

Black-schmack! I'm casting clothes for a star series. This is beyond Dynasty. I want colour, glamour, razzle-dazzle. How about 12 white doves?

This show ain't a peace march, kid. It's entertainment. That's how Chanel showed at the Opera: 12 white doves and a tightrope walker crossing the marble entrance hall to Wagner.

Strictly for culture, huh? This is a TV series we're doing. Chanel was just launching a new perfume called Coco.

None of that in our show. We're shooting in September and we need clothes.

At Chanel they have suits. And they have a new designer called Karl who makes the suit skirts really tight with great big gold buttons down the back. He makes everything big: great coats, loud checks, bold gold chains around the waist. You've heard of gilding the lily? He has gold fleur-de-lis and gem stones like jewelry sales trays embroidered on velvet. This is a very baroque collection, Mort.

Now you're talking, babe. Big bucks, huh?

Try Pierre Balmain: the quietest number is a black velvet coat dress trimmed with silver lamé. You can tell who is going to buy these dresses because half of them come with trousers underneath and the other half are encrusted with sapphires and diamonds.

Jewelled dresses I like. They haven't seen that on TV since Glenda Jackson played Queen Elizabeth. And she was no Joan Collins.

How does gold lamé grab you, with a paisley pattern embroidered in jewels? Jean-Louis Scherrer did this very opulent collection with lashings of embroideries and velvet and fur trims - and that was all one coat. You can have the Venetian ball sequence with doge's velvet and fur cuffs.

You are telling me that Paris is starting over with the hippies? That exotic feeling is back - brilliant oriental colours like lacquer yellow, jade, buckle embroideries at Chanel, mixed prints and fabrics at Ricci and Balmain. Patchwork is really big. Givenchy had a ball dress in pieces of black cut lace and Saint Laurent had a domino coat made out of a patchwork of three different canal blue silks and big taffeta skirts with a dozen colours.

I want style and she gives me peasant skirts! These aren't for rich hippies, Mort. These are the super rich.



Above: UNGARO's draped sheath dress with flirty skirt and feather-trimmed coat. Fur trims on collars and cuffs were an important Paris theme.

Centre: CHANEL's sexy combination of traditional tweed with leather. The new coat is cut extra long by designer Karl Lagerfeld.

Right: SAINT LAURENT's bolero jacket, cut above the midriff and worn here with a lace sheath and dramatic pleated gloves.

There are more fur trims here than before the Russian Tsars went out of business. Ungaro had foxes in fancy colours set with jewels in the fur. Yves showed wild mink boleros; Karl had Persian lamb-lapels. If you don't want fur, there's velvet lapels and dandy details at Ungaro, velvet caressing the midriff at Balmain. Velvet, like fur, is a very sensual fabric.

You worry about the clothes. I'll take care of the sex appeal, and she's already under contract. Do you understand the idea of this series? This is one-upmanship television. Where the women spend their time shopping for

clothes that out-smart each other when they are not doing the other thing. The women out there have got to believe in the clothes. So what are they going to be wearing?

Skinny skirts, Mort, and short ones from the big names like Saint Laurent. He had the newest line: short bolero jackets over skimpy little dresses or a shaped riding jacket fitted to the waist, and strictly no blazers. The coats are mostly three-quarter-length, with not much skirt and lots of leg. Ungaro draped dresses to one side and it was all very lean and clingy.

Do you think you should write a fat-farm clause into the contract?

I want one gimmick. Suzy, one simple story-line like Alexis Carrington's hats say she's dressing for Dynasty.

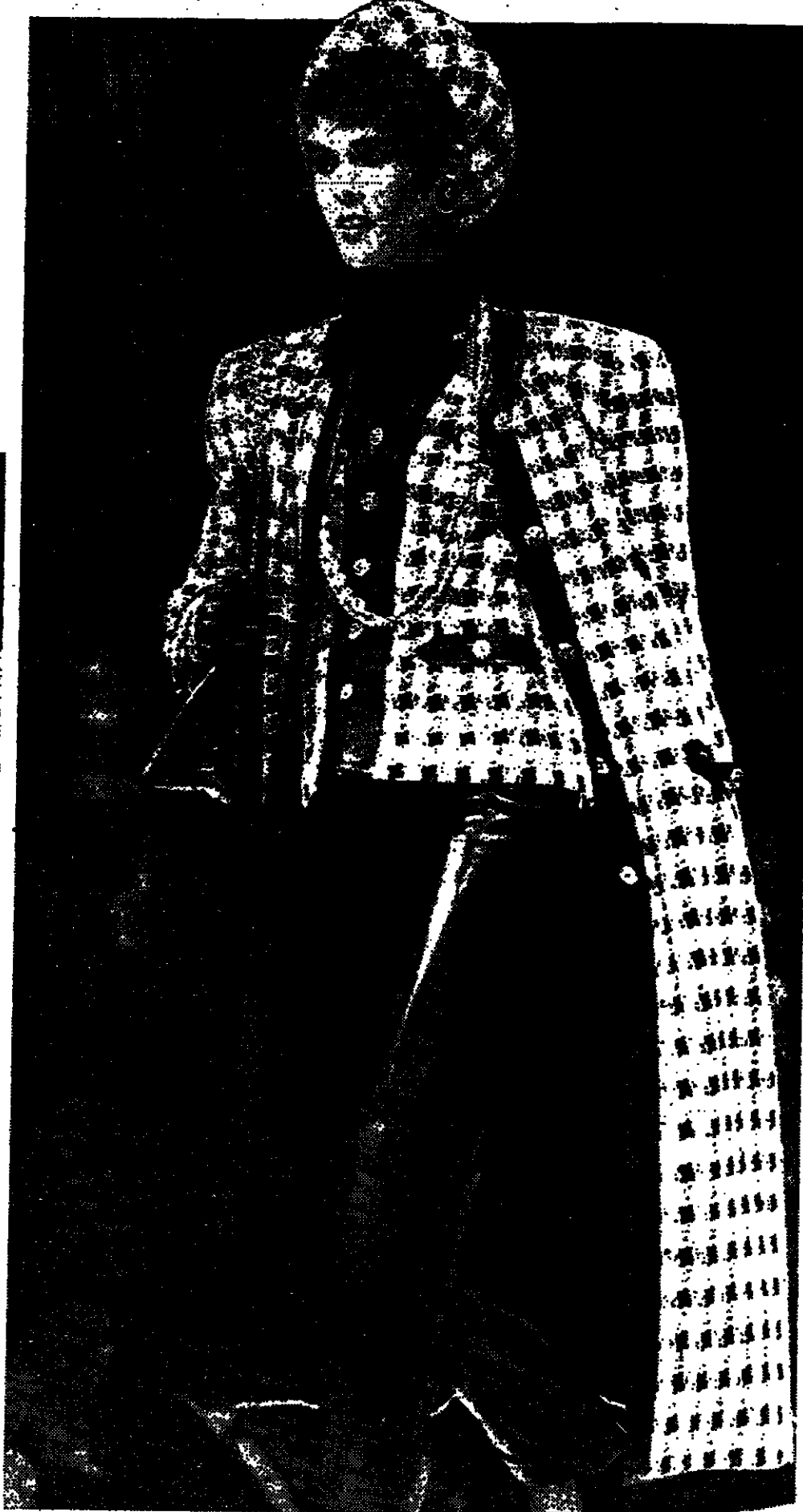
The best drop-dead chic in Paris is a little black dress.

People pay a couturier \$10,000 for a plain black dress?

They do when it is made by Yves and it is in jet black with a heart-shaped bodice and a skinny skirt that flares out like a mermaid's tail below the knees.

All those fancy baroque embroideries at Chanel hardly raised a hand-clap. But when Saint Laurent sent out a black jumpsuit with satin lapels or a tuxedo redingote they all shout "bravo".

Bravo, Suzy. You've got it. That's our gimmick. We show dead simple, perfectly-cut French clothes on the screen and every woman in the world will think she can look like that. You call up Yves Saint Laurent and tell him that this show is bigger than Dynasty, better than Dallas. And are we going to make him a star?



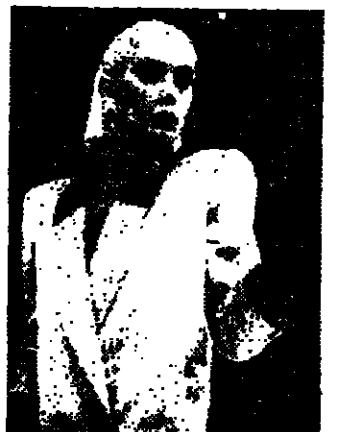
Photographs by Harry Kerr



## Four faces of France



BALMAIN's velvet midriff on a slender sheath



DIOR: velvet lapels give a dandy touch to a slim coat



GIVENCHY: jewels and jet embroidered on a bare back



SAINT LAURENT's cameo em broderies for the new short jacket

Meanwhile, who won the kudos for the biggest celebrity audience...

## Glittering groupies of a star-studded parade



Who you can trowl in for a couture show is becoming almost as important as what you show. The Chanel party had the most impressive catch of celebrities, including Jane Seymour (above left) with a wig and bandeau to give a 1920s flavour and a beaded Chanel dress. Jerry Hall and Ines de la Fressange on the cat-walk and political wives Chirac, and Pompidou in the front row.

Dior had the only real royal in the elegant gruff-spotted figure of Princess Caroline of Monaco (above centre), alongside a galaxy of ambassadors' wives and Texan heiress Lynn Wyatt (wearing more spots and a wall-to-wall smile).

Two other ubiquitous fashion groupies were Paloma Picasso (above right) and Marisa Berenson, both bearing up well in elegant long sleeves in a temperature of 90 degrees before the show lights were switched on. Anouk Aimee was faithful to Ungaro and Candice Bergen, film star-turned-photographer appeared on the right



side of the camera in the front row at Saint Laurent.

The sweet smell of excess hung over the haute couture shows as three major name perfumes were launched in one week. Chanel did not just push out the boat for Coco; they launched a whole fleet with the party at the opera house proceeded by an al fresco lunch.

Hermès brought out a new perfume in a way that would



not frighten the horses. Givenchy opened up a series of Japanese screens to reveal a giant bottle of Ysatis, his new Oriental-inspired fragrance. A series of exotically clad hand-maidens then carried the perfume down the cat-walk as if it were the holy grail itself - as indeed it is to the Paris designers who depend on perfume sales to keep the couture going.

The peekaboo princesses

Petrodollar patronage is now an important prop to Paris high fashion. Although the French are eager to assert that home patronage is on the increase, that the strong dollar has brought back the Americans, the oil rich are now a crucial pipeline. The lavish embroideries had an extra sparkle - especially at Scherrer (above) who went Scheherazade. Still (almost) behind the veil were the three Saudi princesses (left) at Saint Laurent, who hid behind their programmes for the two-hour show



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## SAVOY TAYLORS GUILD SALE

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**SUITS** Suit 2 piece wool and lightweight suits. Usual price \$1,550/195. From **\$95**  
Zegna 2-piece and d/b wool suits. From **\$195**  
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**SHIRTS** Pierre Cardin \$250 to All **\$16**  
Lorvin (Paris) plain colours \$24.50/28.50. All **\$16**  
Business and fancy \$29.50/45. All **\$18**  
Givenchy \$25/32. All **\$18**  
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Zegna plain, colours \$29.50/35. All **\$20**  
Stripes and fancy shirts \$50/45. All **\$12**  
Savoy Tailors classic business shirts \$24.50/35 All **\$12**  
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STG 100% pure silk washable 14 1/2/17 1/2 cream, blue, grey and navy \$39. Sale Price **\$20**

**HALF SLEEVE SHIRTS** Pierre Cardin jersey knit designs \$14.50/19.99. All **\$12**  
Falso plain knit shirt in 12 colours \$16.50. All **\$12**  
Plus La Cote: Lorvin, Lapides, Eran, Zegna, Falso. All Greatly Reduced

**TIES** Pierre Cardin \$14.95. All **\$8**  
Givenchy \$14.50. All **\$8**  
Lorvin \$21.50. All **\$10**  
Yves Saint Laurent \$21. All **\$10**  
Yves Saint Laurent classic \$9.50 to **\$6**  
Savoy Tailors classic silk \$10.50. All **\$5**

**SHOE DEPT.** (Strand only)  
Pierre Cardin shoes and boots \$45/55. All **\$30**  
Lorvin (Paris) Classic and fashion shoes \$69/95. From **\$40**  
English classic shoes Church's, Barlows, Gresson. From **\$30**

**LADIES SHOP** (Strand & Knightsbridge only)  
Nandi Shop Spring/Summer collection. Blouses, skirts, knitwear, trousers, T-shirts, shorts, shoes. All at half price  
Pat Shub summer collection. Cotton dresses, skirts, tops. Many at half price  
Tailored suits 100% wool business suits \$110/135. From **\$80**  
Pierre Cardin (Paris) 2 Piece summer suits \$350/115. All **\$75**  
Le Tote Co-ordinated collection. Blouses, skirts, T-shirt and tops. Many at half price

SAVOY TAYLORS GUILD

5955 The Strand, WC2  
32 Rens Crescent, Knightsbridge (Beside Harrods)  
83 Cheapside EC2 (Off Bank St.)  
164 New Bond St. (next to Aspreys)  
Premises newly repaired  
Temporary opening prior to refurbishment.



## THE TIMES DIARY

### Own goal at Wembley

Labour's defence spokesman, John Silkin, has more than the threat of deselection by his local party to keep him awake these nights. Party members have just discovered that Arena Consortium, a company of which he is chairman, has bought control of Wembley Stadium with money borrowed from Standard Chartered Bank, which also advises Arena. Standard is one of South Africa's big two banks and regularly has dealings with the Pretoria government. Martin Coleman, Labour leader on Brent Council - which takes in Wembley - said yesterday: "It is ironic that a stadium which will presumably observe the South Africa sports boycott is being financed in this way." Others condemn the bank's involvement as an insult to Wembley's multicultural community. Silkin told me he saw no need to justify himself. "You need a bank. Probably all banks have interests out there."

One small investor was determined yesterday to get some Jaguar shares. He was seen in St Bride's Church, off Fleet Street, solemnly tearing out share application forms from a knee-high pile of *Daily Telegraphs*.

### Invisible earnings

Thames Television International has just won the Queen's Award for Export Achievement for selling almost £18m in programmes and ideas in the financial year ended March 1983. An achievement indeed - considering that the Thames subsidiary's accounts for that period state: "The company has not traded during the accounting period, has received no income and incurred no expenditure, and consequently has made neither a profit nor a loss." Thames Television acknowledges the apparent discrepancy, but says TTI's figures are mixed with those of the parent company for "accounting reasons".

### On the hook

Although the Chinese have still not given Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe a meeting with their head man, Deng Xiaoping, they are at least providing him with alternative entertainment. In the Zhong Nan Hai villa complex, where he is waiting for the call, the chief amusement is fishing in the former imperial angling pond. For £6 a day Sir Geoffrey can stifle his frustrations while pursuing the carp and bream in the willow-fringed lake, normally closed to foreigners.

### Cap in hand

Far from pledging to defy the rate-capping legislation, Labour activists in the London borough of Camden should welcome it. Camden Labour Club, launched three years ago, has been forced to close, owing the council £8,500 in rates. I suspect members have already drowned their sorrows: the club also owes £22,600 to Charringtons, the brewers.

### Cover blown

Obscurity will elude GCHQ for some time yet. Tomorrow the Appeal Court hears the Government's case against the High Court ruling that its ban on trade unions there was illegal. Whatever the outcome, a further appeal to the House of Lords seems inevitable. And between the two will come *The Whistleblower*, novelist John Hale's everyday story of espionage folk at Cheltenham. Worse still, the book, published by Jonathan Cape on September 13, and buoyed by inadvertent government publicity, seems certain to be made into a film. Hale tells me that no one from the security services noticed him picking up his local colour because he isn't in *W/ho's W/ho*. "Unless you're listed, they are too snobbish to bother."

BARRY FANTONI



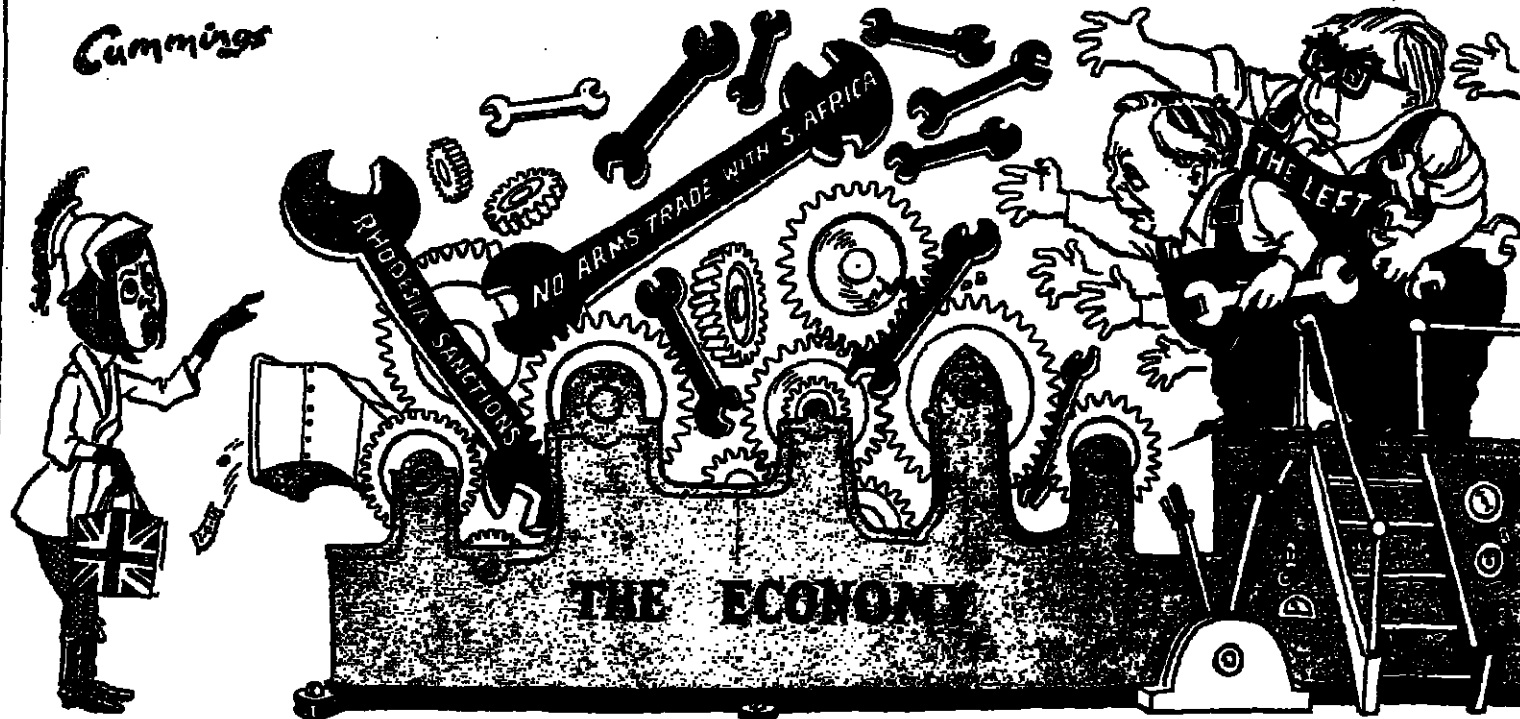
'I thought it would cheer you up'

### Life's like that

Margaret Winter of North Berwick, Scotland, loved *Reader's Digest* but hated the associated bums. After years of special offers and lucky draws, she cancelled her subscription. When she found she was still on the mailing list and the circulars continued unabated, she wrote threatening to stop buying her copy even from the local newsagent. The response: yet another offer, this time for a book, *Into the Unknown*. Mrs Winter firmly licked the No stamp, and put the reply form into the nearest letter box. *Reader's Digest* wrote yet again - to say her form had been picked in the lucky draw and she had won £45,000. After receiving the cash at the weekend, Mrs Winter was in forgiving mood. "I've decided to resubscribe after all."

PHS

## Gerald Kaufman on the parallels between Wilson '68 and Thatcher '84



As Cummings saw it in the *Daily Express* in January 1968. For Wilson and the economy we read Thatcher and GCHQ?

## The points of no return

On January 16, 1968 the then prime minister, Harold Wilson, made a statement in the House of Commons. He was speaking on the economic measures that his government had decided to implement after the devaluation of the pound the previous month. The matter came within the departmental jurisdiction of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but Wilson had decided that he ought to take personal responsibility.

Edward Heath, leader of the Opposition, attacked Wilson, but that was only to be expected. What was much more significant was the sullen lack of support for the prime minister from his own backbenchers. It was the most uncomfortable day Wilson had endured in Parliament since he entered 10 Downing Street three years previously.

For something like two years, Wilson had been ascendant in the country, his popularity unparalleled by that of any peace-time prime minister of his generation. When Wilson came to office in 1964 he was not especially popular. He caught the imagination of the country, however, by his staunchness during the period of confrontation with Ian Smith of Rhodesia.

He was greeted with ecstasy by his supporters, with fear and loathing by his political opponents. A joke current at the time had it that when

it thundered people exclaimed, "Harold Wilson is angry". After that day in 1968 Wilson still had numerous admirers and, although he lost the 1970 election, he was able to return to office four years later and win a further election after that. His popularity, however, had evaporated.

On July 17, 1984 the Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher, made a statement in the House of Commons on the ruling by the High Court that her government's ban on trade union membership at Government Communications Headquarters, Cheltenham, was unlawful. This matter came within the departmental jurisdiction of the Foreign Secretary, but Mrs Thatcher had decided that she ought to take personal responsibility for it.

Neil Kinnock, leader of the Opposition, attacked Mrs Thatcher, but that was only to be expected. What was much more significant was the sullen lack of support for the Prime Minister from her own backbenchers. It was the most uncomfortable day Mrs Thatcher had endured in Parliament since she entered 10 Downing Street five years previously.

For something like two years, Mrs Thatcher had been ascendant in the country, her popularity matched among peace-time prime ministers only by that of Wilson during 1965-

68. When Mrs Thatcher came to office in 1979 she was not especially popular. However, she caught the imagination of the country by the staunchness she showed during her confrontation with General Galtieri of Argentina.

She was greeted with ecstasy by her supporters, with fear and loathing by her political opponents. She revelled in the title, originally conferred on her as a hostile soubriquet, of the Iron Lady. Mrs Thatcher still has numerous admirers, and it is not impossible that she may go on to win another election. Yet, although she seems sublimely unaware of it, her popularity has now vanished as surely as Wilson's did 17 years ago.

All governments endure setbacks. All prime ministers suffer ups and downs. Governments can recover. Prime ministers are extraordinarily resilient. However, in every government's life, in every prime minister's career, there may come a moment when the public's tolerance snaps, when the willingness to forgive or to understand is withdrawn, when an invisible line is crossed. Once that line is crossed there is no going back to put things right, no chance of recovery of previous popularity. Whether the leader knows it or not, the prospect of defeat lies ahead.

Harold Wilson had undoubtedly crossed that line by the time of his

speech in January 1968. I believe that Margaret Thatcher had crossed that line by July 17, 1984. Moreover, Wilson had close to him people who, while giving him their total support and loyalty, did not hesitate to warn him of the significance of his reverses. There is no evidence that Mrs Thatcher admits to her presence advisers who will tell her the truth about what has happened to her standing in the country, and how people outside her sycophantic circle feel about her.

Because we have three-party politics, Mrs Thatcher may conceivably survive the next election even if a large majority of the people vote against her. Meanwhile, she spends her time crowing about what she proclaims as her four election victories, the British general elections of 1979 and 1983 and the European Assembly elections of 1979 and 1984.

She fails to realize that two of these victories took place before she had any record to be judged, and that all of these victories occurred before she crossed that invisible line, to the political equivalent of what Hamlet called "the undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveller returns".

The author, MP for Gorton, is Opposition spokesman on Home Affairs.

## Michael Binyon explains Moscow's crackdown on closer East-West German relations

## Whipping an ally back in line



Kohl and Honecker: end of a special relationship

They do not countenance political concessions, such as freer travel between the two German states, and must be particularly vexed by the emigration this year of some 30,000 East Germans to the West. And finally the Russians are angered, not pleased, by the continued inter-German dialogue, which they see as undermining Soviet attempts to "punish" the West for the deployment of Nato missiles. In the Soviet view, if Moscow sulks, all the Eastern bloc must sulk.

What is striking is the harshness of the attack on Honecker's leadership. *Pravda* of course couched its denunciation in the guise of a tirade against Bonn. But no Communist leader can be insensitive to the serious charge of conspiring with those who "undermine socialism". Nor will it be lost on Honecker that his own words were denounced when put in the mouth of Chancellor Kohl.

It is also clear that things must have reached a bad state between Moscow and East Berlin for the Russians to come out into the open with such an attack. Moscow has obviously been urging Honecker to change course for some time, and he has refused. To make the message

plainer, the Russians have drummed up reactions from other parts of Eastern Europe, especially Poland. In his own blistering attack on West German revanchism, General Jaruzelski spoke of a "return of great-German expansionism".

But there is more to the Soviet attack than simply trying to whip the GDR back into line. It is also a signal that the present Soviet leadership is calling into question the whole special relationship with West Germany - a policy initiated by Brezhnev and closely identified with his backing for détente. To Moscow's chagrin this policy failed when it was most needed. Worse than that, the threats, warnings and blandishments over the past two years on Nato missile deployment have had the opposite effect, cementing Bonn's relations with Washington and strengthening Nato.

So the Russians have reverted to an older, more emotive policy of using West Germany as a bogeyman. The old German menace has been revived, to enforce discipline in the Eastern bloc and again to wrench the heartstrings at home. It cannot be coincidental that the fortieth anniversary of the victory over Hitler next year will see the biggest

patriotic mobilization since the war. The present crackdown at home needs the diversion of an external threat to rekindle pride and unity behind the leadership as well as hatred of the fascist - and, by association, present western - enemy.

Naturally the Russians do not want to sacrifice in the process the fruits of the once-special relationship. Trade with West Germany, they say, is still mutually beneficial and should grow.

What Moscow is determined to stop is any further rapprochement between the two German states. Manipulation of German-German relations has always been the Kremlin's trump card. But it has always been based on Moscow's ability to get East Germany to obey its policies without question. It is the sudden new doubts about this ability which lie at the heart of recent Soviet anxiety.

Herr Honecker, who appears to be at the height of his powers at home, has tried to take advantage of the intellectual and political paralysis in Moscow to establish some independent room for manoeuvre, which has considerably increased his own standing at home. The Russians fear that this will inevitably take him closer to West Germany and further destabilize an already disaffected population, weakening the party's control and eventually Soviet hegemony. The wave of applications to emigrate from East Germany proves the point, in Moscow's eyes. Ironically, the more Honecker is rebuffed in his attempts to throw off Soviet control, the higher his standing with his own people.

This is why Moscow has moved swiftly to draw the line and Honecker has understood what is meant. Until last week the East German media avoided joining in the attacks on the Federal Republic. On Saturday *Neues Deutschland* reprinted the *Pravda* article in full. The East Germans are in no position to defy the Russians as the Poles did for so long.

Since then Herr Honecker will still be able to make his cherished visit to West Germany and his birthplace is now an open question, one that will be at the centre of rough talks when he goes to Moscow in a few weeks. For although the visit is now unlikely to bring any political breakthrough, its symbolic and emotional importance for both sides cannot be overstated. It might still prove too much for the Russians to stomach.

## Billy Graham: mission accomplished

Billy Graham is returning to America relieved and happy. His three-month Mission England campaign, founded the cynics and doubters, generated 50,000 column inches of newspaper space (almost all in the provinces), and doubled some church congregations.

"As the mayor of this little town we were in, Ipswich, said to me - religion has become the talking point of Ipswich and of East Anglia," Graham told me. "I think that was true almost everywhere. "If we could get the country talking religion, that in itself is good. That's why I say the debate over Professor Jenkins was good. It caused people to think about their own faith. It caused them to search, some of them, the Bible."

The three months he was here, speaking in Bristol, Sunderland, Birmingham, Norwich, Liverpool and Ipswich, have changed his

perception of English society: it is, he now believes, far less secular than it might seem from outside. In the past, like many visiting Americans, he had judged England by London, which he had seen as something of a spiritual "hopeless case".

In fact the organizers of Mission England also misjudged the potential interest in Graham's campaign: they had to commission £50,000 worth of additional printed material. Total attendances exceeded a million, with 97,000 of these "coming forward" to the rostrum in answer to Graham's famous peroration: "I want you to get up out of your seats..."

Graham had also expected a bit of a rough ride with the media. In fact, he said, hardly anyone was unfriendly. "I think that probably editors and top reporters perceive that there is a need for some

philosophy, or some revival of Christianity as that philosophy."

Graham is rather a modest man, quick to defer to other opinions. During our interview, he allowed me and his wife Ruth to join forces to defeat him on a point of Biblical interpretation.

He leaves England full of praise for our churches, but he detected an emotional blockage in the English personality where religion is concerned.

"I was asked an interesting question by a very high person in this country, and he or she asked me 'Why are we so embarrassed to discuss Jesus Christ, if he is the King of Kings, and the Lord of Lords? We are not embarrassed to talk about Prince Charles or somebody like that? Paul said, 'I'm not ashamed of the Gospel'. This is one of the points I have tried to make: don't be ashamed of Christ, make it table

conversation. Get on the phone and tell people of the commitment you made tonight."

He also thinks too much effort has been put into organized Christian unity - "which will come anyway" - and not enough into evangelism and worship. Nevertheless, he is cautiously prepared to predict a better future for English Christianity. "I was much more impressed this time. I think there is beginning to be a turn, compared with five years ago, towards a spiritual renewal, which does not show up in church statistics. I think the basic moral values of Britain are still here. A renewal of Christianity at this time would have a tremendous impact, because I think people are looking and searching for something."

Clifford Longley

Religious Affairs Correspondent

Roger Scruton

## Chatshows with a touch of class

Like many people whose radio is constantly tuned to Radio 3, I often listen to the Open University, usually while washing up. Having heard the last recital and the news, and quietly dreaming at the kitchen sink, I am suddenly disturbed by a flourish of trumpets, followed by bright, cheery voices inviting me to learn. For whatever reason, the subject tends to be sociology, which sounds, if I remember rightly, something like this:

Announcer: Hello. This is Unit Four of the foundation course in sociology, and our topic tonight is the exploitation of the worker in capitalist society. We begin with a brief discussion between our two course lecturers, Dave Spart and Chris Toad, who will be putting alternative points of view. Dave will begin.

Dave: Hello. Yes. Some people think that the exploitation of the worker in capitalist society is an economic phenomenon, due to the fact that the capitalist class as a class controls the means of production and so compels the workers as a class to work for less value than they produce. That's the view that I'd like to put before you.

Chris: And I'd like to put forward the opposite view, that the exploitation of the worker in capitalist society is not primarily economic, but political, caused by the fact that the bourgeoisie as a class controls the power structures from which the workers as a class are excluded.

Announcer: You will find these two positions spelt out on page fifteen of your commentary, where you will see that, while Dave's view is that of Marx, Chris's comes closer to Gramsci. Which of them is right? This will be your topic for the coming week. Dave, once again I'll ask you to speak first.

Dave: Given that the capitalist controls the means of production, what need does he have to control the political process as well? Why not allow a kind of illusion of influence to the workers, by giving them votes, if that serves to maintain capitalist relations of production? Basically, bourgeois democracy is just a functional mechanism. What matters is the economic base. The real social relations between people are forged at the economic level, and that's where the exploitation occurs. You see this in the relations between men and women: also in the relations between whites and blacks.

Chris: But sometimes the superstructure takes over. I mean, the functional mechanism of bourgeois democracy can become an instrument in the hands of the capitalist class, as in Britain today. By controlling the choice of parties, candidates, issues, and outcomes, the capitalist class can create the situation where the worker has no choice but to accept exploitative social relations...

I confess to finding such dialogue fascinating. By creating little disagreements, framed in a common language, and by incorporating into the language everything that is truly questionable, an aura of rational argument can be sustained almost indefinitely. Even though not a single serious question is provided, Dave and Chris assume, as their common ground, that there are social Marxist claims: that "capitalists" form such classes, that "workers", that the first exploit the second, that they do so as a class, and so on. But why is it illuminating to describe a society as capitalist, and why should we think of ourselves primarily as members of a capitalist society rather than as citizens of a liberal democracy? To the listener who asked those questions, Dave and Chris would have nothing polite to say.

That of course is what is meant by bias, and, in my limited experience, the Open University sociology course is certainly biased. But why all the fuss? What is the harm in a few young dons yapping away at each other in Marxese, while others listen to their radios, taking careful notes?

It should be remembered that the Open University is not a normal university. Most of its students are older people, some retired, who for one reason or another have missed out on education. Their minds are neither impressionable nor truly open, and often little besides self-esteem depends on whether they obtain a degree.

Moreover, if they wish to know what they are in for, they have only to turn on their radios and give it a try. It is possible that someone could listen to Dave and Chris, and feel a genuine relief at discovering exactly what he had always missed, and exactly what he should most enjoy studying.

Anyone who is foolish enough to embark on an Open University sociology course without first listening to it, or who, having embarked on it, decides that he cannot tolerate the bias is probably heading for a failure. And the bright student, who learns to write a perfect examination answer in Marxese, gains a precious reward from his studies: he learns a language which isolates him totally from his fellows, and encourages both himself and them to renounce all attempt at dialogue. In that way many fruitless quarrels are avoided, and many consoling illusions preserved.

There, it seems to me, lies the strength of the Open University, which, unlike such closed shops as Oxford and Cambridge, makes it clear from the start what a student will sound like when he graduates. And if people wish to sound like Dave and Chris, good luck to them.

The author is editor of the *Salisbury Review*.

Phillip Whitehead

## Contenders all for the high jump

We wake up this week to a fortnight of saturation Olympics on breakfast television - but not on the channel they were meant to save. Throughout the spring beleaguered bosses at TV-am, the first British television station to turn into its own soap opera, counted down to Los Angeles. The vulgar clamour of Reagan's opening extravaganza was awaited as eagerly as the prairie settlers listened for the trumpets of the Seventh Cavalry, or Mr Scargill anticipates the first snow.

TV-am's then editor, Greg Dyke, said it all last February. "All the big events in Los Angeles will be happening in our time at breakfast. I hope it will turn into a whole new range of people on to us." The timing may not have been exact but the prediction was not of its making. TV-am has lost the Olympics. It has also lost Greg Dyke. He resigned after yet another orgy of management cost-cutting.

Since then his successor has gone too. So has the general manager. So has the head of children's programmes, one of TV-am's rare successes. The soap opera goes on, but the cast list is shrinking. And with the Olympics on the rival channel a whole new range of people who have accepted what the station has to offer may now turn away.

There are many other companies in Britain caught up in a carnivorous struggle for survival. Why should the saga of Camden Lock concern us more than most? The reason is that the management there holds a franchise of a public body, the IBA, which awarded it to TV-am, in preference to many other contenders, for its lush combination of high promise and glamorous names. When the going got rough the IBA did not lift a finger to save Peter Jay from a boardroom coup organized by the Aitken cousins. It may be that his concept of programming could never have worked, that he was possessed of a fatal hubris. But we cannot know, because he never had a fair run.

Nor have his successors, at their varying paces. The present mixture of sparse news interviews, repeats and pop groups telling us what they have for breakfast in the intervals between plugging their videos is not what the IBA said it wanted, nor what it thought it would get. Its latest annual report, published last week, mildly protested that there should be an improved news service.

Indeed there should, and somehow there are still good journalists clinging on to the side at Camden Lock who could provide it. But the new management wants to cut the staff still further. If the people now running the company could get away with no journalists at all, and Gordon Homecombe was replaced by Roland Rat, they might do it.

Would the IBA ever have given a contract to the people who run TV-am now? If instead of the Famous Five and their overblown promises, Kerry and Bruce and Tim and their fellow swagmen had strolled in and expounded their philosophy, the response would have been a convulsive shudder. The programmes are not what were promised. The people are not those who made the promises.

Lord Thomson and John Whitney have run the IBA permissively, on the principle that nice and easy does it. I wonder at what point they would intervene to improve matters. When there were no journalists left? When the company embarked on its threatened "year of renaissance"? When foreign ownership in the person of Kerry Packer becomes a probability? It is a measure of the IBA's approach that we cannot be sure how these questions would be answered.

Of course there have been unforeseen disasters. The BBC's use of its massive resources to pre-empt commercial breakfast television was not expected, though anyone who knew the Corporation's peasant-like passion for territory should have predicted it. The ITV companies who owe TV-am no favours have now given the BBC the breakfast audience on a plate by withdrawing from the Olympics.

The IBA can plead this in its cause. But it was the IBA which wanted breakfast television. Hardly anyone else did, until it held out the prospect. (The audiences are still tiny, by comparison with US figures, and with British evening figures.) The authority should not be allowed to acquiesce in whatever TV-am's financial masters say they must do in their mission to survive.

The question will not be whether we need TV-am, once it is staffed by men and a rat, but rather whether we need a public authority which franchises companies in so cavalier a manner, and which knows no law but the market in maintaining their quality, as well as their survival.

The author was Labour MP for Derby North, 1970-83.











## FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

# Harsh new world looms for Stock Exchange

It is now just a year since the Stock Exchange Council agreed to accept the deal between the then Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mr Cecil Parkinson, and the council's chairman, Sir Nicholas Goodison. In exchange for the Government's dropping proceedings through the Restrictive Practices Court, against the Stock Exchange, the Stock Exchange would abandon stockbrokers' fixed minimum commissions.

Actually the Stock Exchange Council had no alternative but to accept: the Prime Minister had - indeed still has - the competition bit between her formidable teeth, and to her competition means essentially competition in price.

A year on, it is clear that competition to the Stock Exchange means far more than brokers and their clients negotiating the price, i.e. commission, at which they will do business with each other.

Competition may mean that private investors will be offered an inferior service to the service they receive now. Unless new forms of protection are devised, they will be exposed to greater hazards when the security built into the agent broker - jobber principal system, unique to London, disappears with the demise of single capacity dealing.

The bigger brokers - notwithstanding the aid of domestic and American bankers and investment houses - will find the world a harsher place in which to work and prosper. They will be fighting American and Japanese firms not merely living with them as partners. The small to medium size brokers will suffer even more. The broker rebels who turned on their council, demanding representation, consultation and consideration, are right to be afraid.

It is praiseworthy for a firm like Henry Cooke, Lumsden to say: "This firm's likely stance will be to act as agent for our clients, as at present, transacting their business to the best advantage that we can achieve with the many market makers which may evolve". Praiseworthy, but naive, even allowing for the difficulty every member firm has in seeing and appraising what is really in store for the Stock Exchange when (on January 1, 1987) fixed commissions are finally abandoned and a system based on dual capacity dealing begins to evolve.

Private investors and small institutions accustomed to dealing through small and medium brokers are unlikely, in 1987 and beyond, to have their investing horizons as limited to Britain as they are now. It is therefore hardly conceivable that brokers who are internationally neither skilled nor well-connected will be in a position to compete.

## At last, Argentina observes the rules

Argentina's negotiations with the International Monetary Fund on an economic programme which would pave the way for both loans from the IMF and fresh financing from the commercial banks still appear to be progressing at a slow pace. Despite the fairly regular statements from Buenos Aires that a letter of intent could be agreed within days, officials in Washington believe agreement may still be some way off.

There are grounds, however, for being rather more optimistic than a few months ago. This is because rather more optimistic than a few months ago. This is because there are indications that the Argentine government has at least accepted the need to reach an accommodation with the IMF.

The political decision has been taken to settle with the IMF. The problem is a management one, according to one banker with experience of Argentina.

Events tend to bear out the view that Argentina is serious about playing within the rules of the international financial community. It has committed itself to

repaying the \$300m (£277m) borrowed from other Latin American countries in March by today's repayment deadline. It is also expected to repay promptly \$125m due to commercial banks by August 15. This advance is extendable if agreement has been reached with the IMF by then, but that is probably too optimistic.

Indeed, it is still virtually impossible to judge how long it may take Argentina and the IMF to iron out differences and significant problems remain. In particular Argentina's resolve to push ahead with real increases in public sector wages over and above the soaring inflation rate is hard to reconcile with the aim, insisted on by the IMF, of reducing the budget deficit.

Argentina's civilian government of course has the difficult task of trying to sell any agreement with the IMF to its own population and this has undoubtedly been a big constraint on its room for manoeuvre. But there is an emerging confidence in the international financial community that it is surely, if slowly, groping its way towards a programme which the IMF will be able to accept.

## New benchmark at the Dorchester

Mr Robert Burns, the American who heads the Hongkong-based Regent international hotel chain, says Regent's purchase of the Dorchester in London's Park Lane has cost around £40m. There are those in the hotel trade who believe the figure to be rather more than that - at least £45m.

Whatever the precise figure, the deal sets a new benchmark for the capital's hotel property of between £140,000 and £150,000 a bedroom, (the Dorchester has 285 rooms). Under the trade's usual rule of thumb, that implies charging £140 to £150 a night for bedrooms. Single rooms at the Dorchester currently run from about £85 to £130, with an average around £100.

Regent is acquiring the Dorchester freehold which will have put up the price. Even so most recent London hotel deals have come out at well under half the Dorchester cost per bedroom. The highest value realized in recent months was the sale of the Churchill and Montcalm hotels for £50m the pair, a cost of about £82,600 a bedroom. The value of used hotels is inexorably moving towards the point where it will again make commercial sense to build new. It is not there yet: building costs alone of a new hotel in London are still put at substantially more than £100,000 a bedroom.

The Dorchester is a landmark and was bound to fetch a high price. Other chains showed interest when six months ago it became clear that the hotel's Middle Eastern owners led by Mr Al Midani, wanted to sell, but they lost interest. The Dorchester, now 53 years old, was sold by the McAlpine family in the seventies for £9m. Some £12m has since been spent on extensive refurbishment. Regent is preparing to spend another £2m to extend the air-conditioning to all the bedrooms.

It is said there are no plans for raising room rates at the Dorchester beyond "normal" price increases, which could be 5 to 10 per cent over the next year. Annual room occupancy rate this year is forecast at around 80 per cent. Business, including banqueting, has doubled in the three-and-a-half years since Austrian hotelier Mr Udo Schlenker took over as general manager.

Mr Schlenker's argument is that with a group like Regent behind the Dorchester, a big marketing push could improve trade. That would begin to make sense of the amount spent per bedroom. Mr Burns added: "Our bankers are very patient." Maybe in a couple of years £150,000 a room will not seem out of the way.

Photograph, report, Back Page

# Treasury faces £500m bill to cover Nigerian debt

By John Lawless

The Treasury was faced yesterday with the alarming prospect of having to bail out the Government's Export Credits Guarantee Department with almost £500m this year to cover unpaid debts from Nigeria alone.

That sum compares with slightly more than £600m which the ECGD received in claims from exporters as a result of debts worldwide in its past financial year, and is equivalent to 6 per cent of the Government's projected Public Sector Borrowing Requirement of £7.25 billion this year.

The ECGD and Treasury officials are meeting to discuss the implications of Nigeria's surprise decision to go above the heads of the world's credit agencies on its short-term trade

debts by making an offer of six-year promissory notes direct to exporters.

The agency immediately responded with a warning to exporters not to accept the offer, because it breaks the rules of international debt refinancing.

But it has no power to enforce that advice and, whatever happens, the ECGD will have to go on meeting monthly claims from companies relating to shipments made during the calendar year 1983. The Treasury had always assumed that the ECGD exposure was a temporary risk, because a syndicated medium-term bank loan managed by Barclays International to Nigeria is ready to go in place to cover the whole amount which the agency has insured.

However, all creditor governments have been insisting that Nigeria must first come to an agreement with the International Monetary Fund over an economic recovery programme. Although hopes of an early agreement have faded, as talks repeatedly faltered over the question of devaluation of Nigeria's currency, the public offer to exporters came as a shock.

It indicated that Nigeria had taken an entirely different tack in its refinancing negotiations - by trying to tie in insured creditors to the settlement agreed during the past few months with the bulk of uninsured creditors, to take six-year promissory notes for their debts.

The same terms have now

been put to insured creditors. Although they carry a grace period of two and a half years, the package has been sweetened with an offer to pay interest on outstanding amounts back to January 1. The smallest exporters are being tempted with an offer of immediate cash payment.

The ECGD's exposure in Nigeria has been quoted consistently at between £600m and £800m. That was based on a small sample of policy-holders.

As claims rose sharply this year, a more precise count reduced that amount to just under £500m. The ECGD knows that, at the least, 80 per cent of that sum will be verified as genuine - because of the straightforward, short-term nature of the business involved.

## Bank drops support for Esal plan

By Philip Robinson

The \$45m rescue plan for Esal (Commodities) is now being opposed by one of the seven banks which had previously supported the package. Allied Arab Bank does not now want the scheme to go ahead.

Its formal opposition was voiced in the High Court yesterday when it joined other creditors of the commodity group to oppose an adjournment of a winding-up petition. An adjournment would allow all classes of creditors to vote on a rescue package. Esal has not traded since January and owes an estimated \$212m (£161m).

Reasons for the opposition are expected to be detailed by Allied Arab Bank's counsel at an adjourned hearing in the High Court today.

The court heard yesterday that arguments were likely to take two hours and Mr Justice Vinelott was told that one unsecured trade creditor had resolutely opposed the package. On a separate matter, Mr Justice Vinelott allowed \$951.40 to be paid from Esal's assets to the Jockey Club in fees. Esal owns a number of horses which are the subject of a High Court order that they be allowed to race to preserve their resale value.

The Jockey Club had threatened that unless a sum just under £1,000 was paid by yesterday, Esal would be posted as a disqualified person.



If the rush for applications is any guide, the Jaguar share price will do nothing to 205p a share in less than 10 seconds. Hill Samuel, its merchant bank, said yesterday it was impossible to determine how many of the 500,000 prospectuses were mapped up. Jaguar will sell 177.88 million shares

at 165p each to raise just under £300m.

About 100,000 prospectuses were distributed in London one of 30 centres (pictured above) throughout the country handing out the financial details of the company. And Barclays Bank ran out.

Applications close on Friday

and the basis of allotment will be known on Monday. Official letters of acceptance or rejection will be posted next Wednesday and first dealings will start on August 9.

For the time being, the more cautious feel a first price of 190p would not be disappointing.

## Suspended firm fears closure

By Philip Robinson and Alison Eadie

Mr Alan Kemp, senior partner of Kemp, Mitchell and Co, the suspended stockbroking firm, said yesterday that he feared the firm may have to close in a week if the Stock Exchange refuses to remove its trading ban.

A special meeting of the Stock Exchange Council suspended the four-partner firm of Kemp, Mitchell and Co, pending an investigation into the firm's business conduct. It means that the firm which has 24 staff and seven associates, cannot trade in any way.

Mr Kemp said last night: "I don't know what we are supposed to have done. I haven't even been told. But if the suspension is not lifted soon we will have to consider closure. We have enough money to go on for months, but clients then start drifting away. Even a week is a long time."

Mr Kemp said the Stock Exchange was going over the books and that he had not been called up before the special investigating committee which is headed by Mr Edward Puxley, senior partner with stockbroker Bingham Bishop.

The Stock Exchange investigation is centred around Kemp, Mitchell's activities in the Eurobond market, but it is understood that the inquiries are not being confined to that side of the business. It is believed that three of four other Eurobond firms may well be involved, but the Exchange says that no other member firms are involved at present.

Both Kemp, Mitchell and the Stock Exchange have emphasized that the investigation was not sparked by any liquidity problems. There is no question of Kemp, Mitchell being unable to meet its liabilities.

The probe started after a routine visit by the Exchange's roving investigator Mr Robert Wilkinson. His visit was prompted by the change in the business of Kemp, Mitchell last October when it expanded its Eurobond market activities.

## US rate rise expected

From Bailey Morris, Washington

American interest rates are expected to rise over the next few weeks in response to the Treasury's massive borrowing needs, due to be announced tomorrow.

Market analysts expect the Treasury to announce plans to sell up to \$17 billion in new notes and bonds this week and to outline financing needs for

the rest of the quarter amounting to \$49 billion.

Widespread fears of another rate increase were reflected in the dollar, which moved yesterday to an 11½-year high against the Deutschmark at 2.90. The US prime lending rate is currently 13 per cent and analysts expect it could rise to 15 per cent by the end of the year.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### News Int to seek 50.1% of St Regis

News International, which owns Times Newspapers, intends to launch a tender offer for control of St Regis Corp within five days. The offer will be for sufficient St Regis shares to increase ownership to 50.1 per cent of a fully diluted basis.

If St Regis does not complete the acquisition of Colonial Penn Group, the tender offer price will be \$55 (£42) a share. If it does complete, the price will be \$47 a share.

If the St Regis board approves the tender, News International will acquire the rest of St Regis shares in a merger deal.

● F. H. TOMKINS is to pay a final dividend of 1.165p for the year to April 29 last. Sales were £25.9m (£17.2m), while pretax profits rose from £1.6m to £2.4m.

● GREGGS, the Northern bakery chain of 261 shops which came to the market in April via a full listing has made half-year profits of £492,000 against £402,000. Turnover increased from £15.8m to £17.7m.

● HOGG ROBINSON, the insurance broking and travel group, announced an increase in pretax profits to last March of £0.5m over the previous year.

Tempus, page 16

## Record UK software deal

By Alison Eadie

The biggest ever British software export deal, worth a minimum of \$3m (£2.3m), has been won by Argon International, a company launched by the former National Enterprise Board in 1979 to exploit international markets for British software.

American Telephone & Tele-

graph had bought the exclusive rights to market Argon's new videotext product, IVS-5, in the US and will cooperate in the marketing with Argon outside the UK. Argon will receive advance royalties and payment for development work amounting to \$3m as well as a slice of every software package sold.

## ICL a "natural partner" for communications group

### STC bid follows world trend

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

Standard Telephone and Cables, the telecommunications group which last week announced its intention to buy ICL, is not the first company to want computers with telecommunications.

These partnerships have, in the past decade, been such a natural partnership that many high technology companies have formed such bonds throughout the world.

STC's intention to take over the flagship of the British computer industry in consistent with the partnership forged between the American telecommunications group AT&T and the Italian computer and office automation group Olivetti.

It is thinking along the lines of IBM which has partnered British Telecom in a number of ventures and is part owner of its own communication satellite,

Satellite Business Systems, for sending high-speed business data across America.

Ironically, ICL has long recognized the need to marry these two technologies - now termed Information Technology (IT).

Mr Robb Wilmot, the computer company's chief executive, formed a loose partnership with Mitel, the Canadian-owned telecommunications group, whose office switching systems would be the hub of the ICL office systems.

Mr Wilmot was brought in by the Government in 1981 to rescue ICL.

Within months there were agreements with Mitel, with the Japanese electronics group Fujitsu for the supply of advanced semiconductor technology, with Three Rivers Corporation of America for the

supply of scientific terminals and with the Sinclair Research for the development of a work station.

The Sinclair project, merging the research talents of ICL and Sir Clive Sinclair's development team, is typical of the Mr Wilmot's thinking.

Will STC satisfy Mr Wilmot's philosophy? STC subscribed to his view when it successfully bought International Aeradio from British Airways last spring for £60m.

The small group has built a reputation in airport and hospital communications. The acquisition broadened STC's industrial profile overnight.

The ICL takeover would do likewise for STC, allowing the communications group to bid for peripheral, but vital telecommunications equipment needed in a computer system.

## البنك السعودي العالمي المحدود

### Saudi International Bank

AL-BANK AL-SAUDI AL-ALAMI LIMITED

#### Extract from Interim Balance Sheet

	30th June 1984	31st December 1983
	£'000	£'000
Capital Funds	176,572	154,331
Deposit Liabilities	2,885,733	2,518,669
Loans	1,342,939	1,215,348
Total Assets	3,159,517	2,772,845

Shareholders: Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, National Commercial Bank (Saudi Arabia), Riyad Bank, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd, Banque Nationale de Paris, Deutsche Bank AG, National Westminster Bank PLC and Union Bank of Switzerland.



STOCK MARKET REPORT

# Horizon and Chubb in takeover talk

By Derek Pain and Michael Clark

Takeover speculation provided just enough excitement yesterday to stop the new account dying on its opening day.

Such diverse stocks as Horizon Travel and Chubb and Son, the security group, provided the action.

Horizon, already buoyed by the sudden upsurge in package holiday bookings, shot ahead 15p to 133p as the market became aware that Grand Metropolitan, the leisure complex which has a fledgling package tour operation, had picked up 2.5 per cent of the capital.

Mr Edmund Greggs, a Horizon director, said: "We do know that Grand Met has been buying. Just how many shares they have acquired I am unable to say."

Grand Met has not yet approached Horizon, which, like other holiday groups was struggling until demand took off.

If Grand Met, which has been replenishing its cash resources by selling its soft drink business and 22.5 per cent of Pleasureama, wants to increase its holiday presence sharply it could feel that now is the time to strike with Horizon's shares well below their 235p peak.

At the current price, a bid would cost around £56m.

Shares of Chubb raced ahead 10p to 174p - 8p short of the year's high - on growing speculation of a bid from across the Atlantic. In the past, Chubb has been mentioned in connexion with several suitors

including GEC and Tarmac.

Yesterday's surprise spate of buying, caught jobbers on the hop and left the market virtually empty of stock.

Mr P. G. Crossland, managing director of Chubb, declined to comment. But he said the board would continue to keep a close eye on the share register for any evidence of an outside buyer building up a stake.

The merchant banker Brown Shipley and Co has resisted any temptation to trim the offer for sale price of Great Western Resources, the oil exploration group headed by Mr Daniel Pena, despite the pressure on crude oil prices. It is keeping the sale at 160p a share, encouraged by the keen interest already displayed by institutional shareholders. GWR, with its US involvement, should be sheltered from short term oil price fluctuations.

At present levels, Chubb is valued at £106m. Last month, it reported full year figures almost unchanged at £14.36m after a setback for two of its subsidiaries. This month, the group had to fork out £132,000 to Mr Brian Lanning, former managing director, who left after a board room disagreement.

Another share to have a takeover run was Tate & Lyle, the sugar group, which last week launched a bitterly contested £300m offer for the Brooke Bond tea group. Tate's shares jumped 17p to 240p on speculation that the bidder may soon get a bid.

Tate's late run, which puts the shares above the level held at the time of the Brooke Bond bid, helped the FT 30 share index to close with a 2.2 points gain to 778.7 points. A strong performance by the TI engineering group, interim results soon, and Guest Keen and Nettlefolds also helped the index which, after a modest opening flurry, had recorded a fall until the final count.

Through most of the day, shares had been weighed down by worries about the miners' strike, the downward pressure on oil prices and the easterly pound which, like most currencies, was weak against the dollar.

Government stocks found it all too much and sagged by up to £7.4. Golds dipped a dollar or two despite the firmer metal price.

A USM newcomer, Blue Arrow, achieved the 90p level, against the 75p sale price, for a few moments but closed back at 85p.

Shares of Falcon Resources, the oil and gas exploration group, made a steady start to dealings on the full market following a one-for-two rights issue at 85p to raise £4m. The shares, suspended last week on Hill Woolgar's over-the-counter market at 108p, opened at 93p before sliding to 89p - loss of 5p on the day. Falcon, chaired by Mr Ronnie Monk, plans to spend the proceeds from the rights on developing proven reserves of oil from its acreages in the US.

The BBC's New Pension

Fund Scheme has been buying shares in Combined English Stores and now owns 2.65 million, or 5 per cent of the equity. The news allowed Combined English to recover and early fall to close unchanged at 70p. Meanwhile, Standard Life Assurance has increased its holding in Memory Computer, the USM-listed software group, to 529,000 shares.

Department of Trade inspectors are to investigate the ownership of shares in Enray, the garage and leasing group, whose shareholders meet today to vote on the election of four proposed directors - all opposed by the board. Mr Lionel Altman, Enray chairman, who is known to be unhappy about the crisis of overseas shareholdings, has described the board party as "a planned and concerted attempt to take control". Enray was unchanged at 18½p.

This represents 8.5 per cent of the shares in issue. Memory received the news with a 3p rise to 208p, after 210.

Mr S. Paul's Caparo Group has bought more shares in another of his companies, Caparo Properties. Caparo Group as bought a further 35,000 shares, taking its total investment to 4.55 million shares. The news added 1p to the property company at 27p.

In recent weeks, Mr Paul has been concentrating his efforts on Fidelity, the television and hi-fi group, where he now speaks for nearly 29 per cent of the shares. The market believes

Caparo's manoeuvres in this direction are the prelude to a full bid. Fidelity closed 2p dearer at 115½p yesterday.

Shares of Robert Moss, the plastic mouldings group, held steady at 88p after the rumour of the recent rights issue to raise £2.5m was disposed of in the market. Nearly 94 per cent of the new shares were taken up, while the remaining 195,000 shares were placed by the stockbroker Williams de Broe at around the 86p level.

Marley, the tiles and do-it-yourself products group, enjoyed a long-awaited rally, climbing 1.5 to 72p on renewed selective support. The shares have been as high as 95.2p this year on hopes of a bid approach, but the absence of any positive news has seen them drift back to 65.5p. At last night's close Marley was valued at £37.5m.

Ryan Hotels, the Irish group, stirred up to 13.5p as buyers, on the suggestion that the company is the target of Mr Nazam Virani. He has apparently used the profit on the sale of his shareholding in Rowton Hotels to move in on Ryan and could now have 15 per cent.

Belhaven Brewery, where Mr Virani is chairman, and his unquoted Virani Group have granted an option on their 23.5 per cent shareholding in Rowton Hotels to an hotelier, Mr Nordin Javari. With the Belhaven/Virani stake, Mr Javari will have more than 50 per cent of Rowton and will be obliged to bid for the rest. Belhaven's shares were unchanged at 33p.

## TEMPUS

# New strategy, with risks, at Tomkins

F H Tomkins, the nuts and bolts specialist, cried out to be rationalized. A new management, drawn mainly from Hanson Trust and an acquisition or two later, profits for the year to April 29 are ahead by £800,000 to £2.4m. Tight financial controls have been introduced and a string of deals is planned.

Short-term gearing, may, on occasion, rise to about 90 per cent of equity. Management is now "motivated". The share-price at 64½p, up 3p yesterday, compares with a 1983 low of 19p.

The profit and loss account can be made to yield a less flattering picture. Thus the 51 per cent jump in sales shrinks to a less heady 21 per cent, after adjusting for recent acquisitions and changes in the treatment of subsidiaries. The interest bill for the year of £472,000 compares with a year-end debt level of £1½m.

Stated earnings have risen by nearly 39 per cent, but this improvement excludes £60,000 of extraordinary items, and a £200,000 deferred tax provision, charged to reserves.

A fair part of this year's improvement appears to stem from the tighter financial controls. But any group with only 7 per cent of its main market, industrial fasteners in Tomkins, needs to step warily when savaging working capital requirements by squeezing debtors and altering creditor terms, since this may encourage customers to switch to more powerful competitors.

The new management's answer is two-fold. A substantial switch in the composition of sales out of metal bashing and into the more highly rated distribution has already been achieved. This, it is claimed, augurs well for the long-term quality of earnings.

Moreover, last year's £2.2m Ferraris deal was struck on an exit multiple of 8, yet the target rating is far lower, such has been the power of the recent recovery. Given the previous Hanson experience it might all work out, provided equally successful deals can be arranged.

But the risks are also evident.

## Greggs

The hopeful investors who oversubscribed for Greggs shares 89 times when it came to the market in April could not have foreseen the amount of news, both good and bad, which the Northern bakery chain would report half way through the year.

Noone then could have expected the miners' strike to drag on for so long. The dispute has nibbled at profits from the shops in the mining areas, especially Yorkshire. It is almost impossible to estimate how much the dispute has cost Greggs, but £2,000 to £3,000 of profits each week is probably a reasonable guess.

The warm weather at Easter was also a drag on sales of cakes and pastries.

The good news is that Crawfords, part of United Biscuits, closed its operations in Greggs's homeland, thus reducing competition. Greggs also bought a couple of the closed shops.

The second half will be substantially stronger than the first because the first half suffers from the disproportionate number of bank holidays when the shops are shut.

Historically, the last quarter is strong. Greggs staples its wage negotiations in January but the extra costs cannot immediately be passed on and increases are spread over the next few months. By the last quarter, costs have been completely recovered - and price rises are probably ahead of cost increases.

Negotiations are under way for an acquisition which would take Greggs into the West Midlands, which along with the South, is one of the company's prime target areas.

The company has about £1.5 in the bank and expects to have net cash at the year end.

The promised dividend of 3.4p for the full year would give a yield of 3.3 per cent with the shares down 2p at 146p. Greggs came to the market at 135p.

## Hogg Robinson

The stock market was hardly ecstatic over the year end results of Hogg Robinson, the insurance broker, travel and shipping group, which were at the lower end of expectations. Shares fell 4p to 176p after the announcement that group pre-tax profits had risen only £500,000 over the year to £11.08m. Shareholders are to receive a final dividend of 6.75p - only 0.75p more than last year.

This is despite the fact that profit attributable to shareholders has leapt up from £4m to £9m. The main reason for this is not increased trading profit but a one-off gain from the sale of the company's old headquarters which, before tax, realized £38m.

Despite a continuing policy of recognition in its broking activities, HR showed a slight fall in profitability here which it blames on difficult conditions in Africa and the Middle East. Its underwriting business also showed a slight decline in profits.

The bright spot in the group's performance has undoubtedly been its travel and shipping operations. Its purchase of Wakefield Fortuna Travel earlier in the year made HR the second largest commercial and retail travel agent in the country.

Although Wakefield is too new to have been included in this year's results, HR's pre-tax profits on travel and shipping leapt 132 per cent in a year not especially favourable to the travel industry. The company is looking to buy more travel agencies to increase this part of its business.

The solid but unexciting performance of the company could renew speculation about a takeover of HR. Not surprisingly, the board presents an optimistic face. Mr Albert Wheway, HR's chairman, said the share stakes of Mill & Allen and Aitken Hume had hardly risen during the year and that of the Kuwaiti Investment Office had actually fallen slightly.

## COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES		OIL		METALS		GRAIN		FIBRES	
Rubber in 2 1/2 per tonne, coffee, cocoa, sugar in 2 1/2 per metric tonne, gas-oil in 10.5 per metric tonne.									
RUBBER		OIL		ZINC		WHEAT		COTTON	
Latex	648-650	Crude	212.50-177.00	Cash	647.50-648.50	Docks	-	4182	LVPE FTSE
Latex	648-650	Crude	212.50-177.00	One month	652.00-651.00	Murks	-	330	5292
Latex	648-650	Crude	212.50-177.00	Three months	652.00-651.00	Commodity	Comparatively firm.	5	3936
Latex	648-650	Crude	212.50-177.00	One month	652.00-651.00	Spot	780	13086	5292
Latex	648-650	Crude	212.50-177.00	Three months	652.00-651.00	Spot	780	13086	5292
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## Takeover fever

## COMPUTER HORIZONS

## Alvey criticised

Edited by MATTHEW MAY

## Troubled FTS seek more cash

By Jane Lawrence

The Scottish microcomputer manufacturer Future Technology Systems (FTS) is blaming its financial crisis on cash flow difficulties due to major production problems. Two

grainings in the hardware at the end of last year meant that the company's production line was shut down for two months. But a leaked report by accountants Coopers & Lybrand suggests that FTS has suffered from "appalling financial mismanagement".

The company, which builds personal computers sold by the American computer giant Honeywell and British electronics firm Ferranti, will need more cash from backers by the end of August if it is to succeed.

The problems facing FTS came as a surprise because it has appeared as one of the few bright spots in the British micro industry.

The deals with Ferranti and Honeywell were major coups for the company based in Berth, near Glasgow. And it is widely accepted that products from the FTS stable - which include two personal computers - are of the high quality claimed for them by the company.

Indeed FTS's declared hope of being the UK Convergent Technologies - a US company which supplies micros to the likes of Burroughs and Plessey - began to seem more than a possibility.

Yet the future is potentially good if the company's product range is anything to go by. Recent announcements include a local area network - V-net - a multi user system and a micro-called the PC1 - that runs all the programs available to the IBM PC.

This is the machine that has been snapped up by Honeywell. And a long running bid to sign up with the Japanese company Mitsubishi is still continuing. If the deal is concluded it will be a major triumph for the £6 million turnover company.

Nevertheless next month will be something of a critical time. Coopers and Lybrand is due to publish its full study of the company in the middle of August. The firm's 16 backers will then consult the findings before deciding whether to put up more funds.

## Now stop the talk and start the action

The one talent the British have mastered better than any other nation is how to produce worthy reports, generated from equally worthy committees. Last week the information technology gurus of government enhanced their reputation in the report production field by publishing two documents - one which will undoubtedly be praised but ignored and another that ignored all the issues and deserves little praise.

The most laudable of the two was the report from the 16 man committee led by John Butcher, parliamentary under secretary of state for industry, which was charged with identifying the skill shortages that exist in the IT industries. The IT trade deficit is now running at £2,000m a year and rising.

The minister was optimistic that a new partnership could be forged between government, industry and academia to produce an efficient training vehicle which would make us competitive with the Japanese and the Americans whose production of engineering graduates in the high technology sectors is embarrassingly high.

The formula for technical education revival would also include universities and polytechnics supplying education on contract - the emphasis being placed more on the vocational training side in conversion courses, development courses and revision.

Is the Butcher formula naive or revolutionary in expecting a government which is committed to reduction in public spending and education is not immune from those cutbacks, to countenance further investment in the training of engineers and other high technology graduates?

Can it be accused of being totally impractical because it will require industry and academia to suppress their normal prejudices and become bedfellows?

The committee was careful not to be seen to recommend any policy for adoption by any particular Whitehall department, fearful that this would automatically mean rejection. It is obvious, however, that the Department of Education and Science and the Treasury will have to adopt expansionist policies - a move which would be out of character with their normal staid approach.

The Butcher team was only supposed to compile the database, the minister carefully conceded. Said Mr Butcher: "The object of this report is to face the problems of manpower shortages head on and to focus attention on the best way forward."

There will be no way forward if it is left for one department in Whitehall to squabble with another. The National Economic Development Council has been warning the Government for the last two years that the IT deficit is dangerously high

and will soon become critical. Its own gloomy forecasts of two years ago have proved to be underestimates. In 1982 on the publication of *Policy for the UK Electronics Industry* the council had predicted that there could be a trade deficit by 1990 of £1,000m. We are not even half way into the decade and yet the trade gap is twice that forecast.

Why has that been the case? The answer is simple. Nothing of any substance has been done to ensure

The Butcher formula is not naive, its courageous.

Reading between the Whitehall jargon he is calling for industry/academia partnerships, suggesting that executives consider becoming visiting professors to impart their practical experience while students leave their protected cloisters and get practical experience in the 'real' world during their studentship.

"Action along these lines will create a new partnership between industry and higher education which enable changing national skill requirements to be met in a more relevant, flexible and cost-effective way."

The committee's optimism must be applauded but it is misplaced. If there is any 'action' then it will be decidedly slow and not sufficiently responsive, if the past is a measure of performance.

The second report on IT published last week by the Government endorses that cynicism. The report was the Government's response to the Cabinet Office study on 'tradeable information'. The ten page response, when it wasn't stating the obvious or reprinting what had been outlined in the original report of last September, was peppered with 'inaction'.

The original study prepared for the CO by the Information Technology Advisory Panel (ITAP) last year had called on industry and government to get it act together so that information

could be packaged and sold as a product.

The Government was to be prime motivator, claimed ITAP, because it was the major producer of information on companies, countries, trade and industry. The information could generate millions of pounds each year for the Treasury's coffers, ITAP suggested.

Nearly nine months after publication the government last week struggled to reply. The response was insipid, unimaginative and lacking in urgency. The 'actions' recommended in the response include a pilot study into publishing government information on a commercial basis, an examination into how such data could be made available in machine readable form, a consideration of how service industry statistics could be improved and an assessment to establish the importance of software to the economy.

They will no doubt result in another set of reports awaiting ministerial action.

In the meantime the IT trade deficit grows daily with hule to arrest it.

Reports available DTI: *The Human Factor - the supply side problem, from the IT Skills Shortage Committee*; HMSO £1.75 *Government Response to ITAP on Making a Business of Information*.

## Takeover fever runs high

By Kevin Pearson

Takeover fever in the UK high technology business is continuing unabated. Last week's bid by Standard Telephone and Cables for ICL, the UK's only domestically owned large computer manufacturer, was only the latest in a series of takeover or merger moves which have surprised both the industry and the stock market.

It started when Thorn EMI, the electronics and consumer goods conglomerate, made a surprise bid for British Aerospace.

Talks between the two broke down and GEC started merger negotiations, only to have them stopped by BAE two weeks ago after a definite proposal from Lord Westminster failed to emerge.

In the meantime Thorn had bid for a 10 per cent stake in ICL state owned chip manufacturer Innos. It finally bought the Government's 75 per cent stake for £95m three weeks ago. But before that drama was finally played out ICL played a supporting role in US telecommunications leader American Telephone and Telegraph in a bid for Innos.

The financial markets have not taken kindly to all this merger action in an industry it hardly understands at the best of times.

STC's bid for ICL is not without logic. The worlds of data processing - computing - and communications are rapidly converging. And the largest companies in both these fields, IBM and American Telephone and Telegraph, both US owned, are major movers behind the convergence. To be a credible force against such industry giants STC will need to gain much more experience and market force in data processing, exactly what ICL can provide.

So what next? The most likely course of events in the immediate future is for a rival bid from one of the other leading players in what one stock market analyst described as "mid-summer high tech madness". And GEC, currently sitting on cash reserves of about £1 billion, is a likely candidate though other leading electronics companies cannot be ruled out.

## Alvey: No bias to the biggest

By Sid Smith

Brian Oakley, director of the Alvey programme which administers government support for advanced computer research, has rejected persistent charges that his support has been directed away from Britain's smaller and more innovative information technology companies.

The latest criticism was by Chris Curry, managing director of Acorn Computers, which makes the BBC Micro.

Speaking before a House of Lords committee, Mr Curry said that companies such as his own had long feared that Alvey funds would be gobbled up by the big firms which traditionally received government money. It now seemed this was going to be the case. He also said that the Alvey programme was faltering badly and in serious need of reinvigoration.

But, according to Brian Oakley, the terms of government support are such that only large companies can afford to contribute their share of any Alvey sponsorship. "The Alvey programme is a 50 per cent funded scheme. That makes it very difficult for small firms both to raise the 50 per cent cost and to put in the key people who they would have to spare from more profitable business."

The Alvey directorate has recently announced its choice of four projects to receive long term government support:

- The production of an in-car computer terminal
- Research into computer-aided manufacture
- Work on the computer's ability to recognize human speech
- Development of a system able to respond to queries about



Oakley: critics rejected

complex legislation.

The four schemes are headed respectively by Rascal, GEC, Plessey and ICL. But Mr Oakley pointed out the Acorn itself appeared three times in the list of contributing companies, albeit only in a subsidiary role to larger concerns. He attributed Mr Curry's criticism to disappointment over the reversal of the original Alvey commitment to 100 per cent funding. "There must have been

expectation that firms such as Acorn would take a much bigger part in the programme.

"But I do not criticise the decision against 100 per cent support," he said. "There is the crucial point that if you supply only half the money, then at least you know that industry really cares about the work it's doing. The British problem - exploitation of research - makes it right to go for a regime in which there's the maximum chance of work being exploited."

Deriving from a report published in late 1982, the Alvey programme is a £350m five year project with the aim of uniting government, industry, the academic sector and research establishments in the development of advanced information technology.

Mr Oakley believes that Britain will not be able to compete with Japan and the US in computer hardware, but does stand some chance in software development. "But that's partly because salary rates here are so much lower than abroad. If you want to get a good program written, then the cheapest place is the UK."

## COMPUTER BRIEFING

## Any weapon, any plane

The widespread problem of linking up equipment from different manufacturers does not only afflict the computer industry. The United States Air Force has awarded the second phase of a contract to Hastings-based Computing Devices for a standard weapon interface that allows any weapon to be carried by any aircraft. Aircraft and weapons are currently designed to match each other making it very difficult, for example, to launch a US missile from a French or British aircraft. Nato has now adopted a standard interface that will be incorporated into the design of aircraft and weapons developed in the West.

## English to Braille

A new computer system, called BITS, enables typists with no knowledge of Braille to produce documents at twenty Braille lines a minute. The software was developed by Brunel University's research unit for the blind.

## Texas in the lap

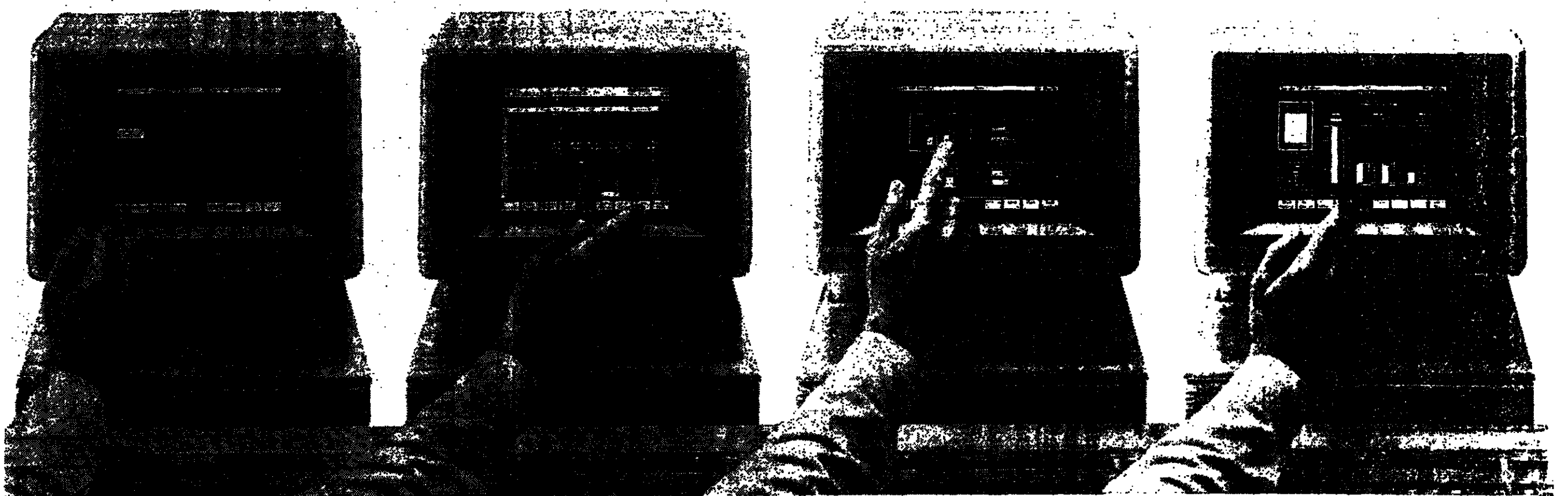
Texas Instruments is to launch a lap-size portable business computer in the US this autumn. It is expected to have a built-in screen able to display 25 lines of 80 characters compared with most current lap computers which display 8 or 16 lines. Prices in the US are expected to start around \$1,800. Texas withdrew from the home computer market last year following fierce price competition and disappointing sales of its 58/4A micro.

## The portable IBM

The portable version of IBM's PC will be on sale in the UK from next month. The 30B machine includes a nine-inch amber display, a 380K disc drive and a memory of 256K to 512K. The unit will cost £1,950 though IBM's strange decision to price the keyboard separately means that a further £212 has to be added.

The portable PC was initially launched in the US in March and has faced fierce competition from other manufacturers' IBM-compatible portables, some of which are said to be more sophisticated and cheaper. Joe McNally, UK managing director of Compag, manufacturer of a leading rival to the IBM portable, claims sales of its machine in the US have "outstripped IBM's by a wide margin".

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# Petong to defy weight barrier again

By Michael Phillips

Following that fine performance in the Wokingham Stakes at Royal Ascot, which he won with 9st 6lb on his back, Petong now has a good chance of winning the William Hill Stewards Cup at Goodwood today, defying more weight than has been carried to victory this century in this popular calvary charge. If he does succeed, Petong will also emulate Calibana, the only horse this century to have won the same two big sprint handicaps in the same season.

Petong is trained at Newmarket by Michael Jarvis, who told me yesterday that the fast grey son of Mansingh is in prime condition and ready to take on all comers. Our conversation took place before the draw was known, but Jarvis said that ideally he would like a draw in the middle of the course rather than one high over on the far side, where there tends to be some scrambling and a chance of being boxed in. In the circumstances he must have been pleased when he heard Petong had been drawn 11.

From that position Bruce Raymond should get a nice lead early on and a clear run towards the end. If Petong can reproduce the burst of speed that saw him overwhelm his rivals in the final furlong of the Wokingham, he will be a hard horse to beat today.

Alpine Strings, who has been penalized for winning his last race at Sandown so nicely, has been drawn alongside Petong, so my selection will certainly not lack good company to race with. But on the book Alpine Strings appears to face a hard task if he is going to beat Ardax Lad and Morse Pip, who are much better in than when they last clashed at Lingfield. Over five furlongs I would be afraid of Ardax Lad, but over six I think that he can be beaten by Petong, just as he was at Ascot. Michael Blandford, who trains Ardax Lad, has the same misgivings but he still feels that the chance is worth taking.

Morse Pip was my selection to win the race 12 months ago,



Petong: fancied to add the Steward's Cup to his Wokingham success.

but he let me down badly. Recent victories at Brighton and Salisbury point to him being better now. Amaron, Deputy Head, Sound Of The Sea and Kelly's Reef are others that I can envisage running well.

Today's programme begins with the Molecomb Stakes which may go to Absent Chimes now that neither Prince Sabo nor Chantaco are running. Absent Chimes appeared to have gone over the top at Royal Ascot. Before that he won the Eagle's Landed 6lb and a three-length beating over five furlongs at Epsom on Derby Day so he should be in his element racing down Goodwood's sharp five-furlong course.

The Oak Tree Stakes has attracted Miss Silca Key and Mystery Ship, the first two home in the Jersey Stakes at Royal Ascot, as well as the unbeaten Borsade, Betsy Bay,

who ran well in the 1,000 Guineas, the Queen's Silly Reflection, who ran well on her reappearance and had decent form last season, and Trigon, a consistent filly who will be wearing blinkers for the first time.

Today's conditions point to Mystery Ship, who was probably attempting the impossible at Newmarket earlier this month when she was asked to concede 22lb to that much improved filly Glen Na Smole.

Kayti, who had such a rough passage in the Derby, reappears in the Gordon Stakes, in which he has to give weight away all round. Although Kayti did win the Chester Vase in May, I am still not convinced that he will give 3lb to Commanche Run, who will be ridden by Lester Piggott. My selection finished third in the Princess of Wales' Stakes at Newmarket earlier this month and third in the

King Edward VII Stakes at Ascot before that.

Shergar's younger half-brother, Shernazar, takes a step up in class after winning relatively low-key events at Newbury and Yarmouth. However, it is worth remembering that he was put to rout by Commanche Run at Doncaster. Should Commanche Run disappoint his trainer, Luca Cumani, and owner, Ivan Allan, they can derive swift consolation by winning the next race, the Paul Masson Handicap, with Canadian Crown who was unfortunate to come up against that much improved colt Courting Season in full cry at Newmarket.

Canadian Crown will be ridden by that accomplished young lightweight Michael Hills, whose twin brother, Richard, can also strike lucky today by winning the Redcar Silver Salver on Sulfasaf,

## Decision on Sangster's \$8.2m colt next week

By Michael Seely

The future of the young colt by Northern Dancer out of Balaide for which Robert Sangster paid \$8.25 million at Keeneland last week will be decided at Saratoga at the beginning of next month.

Speaking at Saratoga yesterday, Sangster said, "The colt has a defect in one of its feet. I've arranged to meet Charles Taylor, the president of Windfields Farms, at the sales next week. We are going to have a talk about the best thing to do on a foal of this kind. If there is any doubt about the horse's soundness and the possibility of its standing training, Windfields, as the most honest and professional consignor in the business, will not wish to risk their reputation. Probably we'll decide to wait six months and then take further veterinary advice. Basically we want to keep the colt and eventually to see it racing."

The partnership between the 48-year-old filly of Man-based millionaire Vincent O'Brien and John Magnin is one of the most successful in the history of the turf. Yesterday Sangster was showing his own personal blueprint for the future now that Michael Dickinson is installed at Saratoga. "We've got to spend \$2m or \$3m on development in the next year," he told Sheikh Mohammed that it's all very well for him as he's got a country behind him. I've only got a small business and an overdraft."

Situated in the rolling Wiltshire downs, just outside Marlborough, Saratoga was built in the 1860s by Alec Taylor. Between them Taylor, Joe Lawson and George Todd sent out 44 classic winners in the period between the victory of Molecomb in 1868 and 2,000 Guineas and that of Sulfasaf in the 1966 St Leger. Bayardo and Sceptre are both buried by the side of the house. On a July day, Saratoga is like a earthly paradise, with its avenues of beech trees and rippling fields of wheat.

Both Sangster and Dickinson have said their plans with care. "I can't possibly start before 1986," said the man who has been champion National Hunt trainer in the past three seasons. "There are 60 new boxes to be built. We are going to have a past strip as well as an all-weather gallop. And the main gallop needs treatment as well. There will be a total of six gallops."

## Fred Fish and the Britons who claim baseball as their own

The folks who live across the Atlantic were so keen to claim baseball as an all-American game that, back in the early days of this century, they set up a commission to prove they invented it. There are those on this side of the pond, however, who are still firmly of the opinion that the sport had British roots before the American flag had even been planted.

The American branch has developed into a leading sport, and has proved to be exportable. They even play American baseball in England, which is where it probably came from in the first place. They also play Welsh baseball, a lesser-known form of the game, also loosely based on the ancient game of rounders.

Welsh baseball has a stronghold in England, on Merseyside, which caused confusion for those who play American baseball on Merseyside. Mostly it is played in south Wales, where it is thriving. In the United States the game is widely professional in Britain, doggedly amateur. Over there, they talk in megabucks; in Wales, the players pay £1 a game to take part, fifty pence if they are unemployed. Yet Welsh baseball has proved stubbornly resilient over the years. In Glamorgan and Gwent, 72 teams compete in the Welsh National Baseball League.

The sport has not made much of an inroad along the valleys, for topographical reasons. As Arthur Thomas, the chairman of the Welsh Baseball Union, which oversees the sport, says: "You can play rugby on top of a slag heap, but not baseball." What you need is space, for the diamond and for the outfield.

Yet there there is the space, baseball is thriving in terms of participation. Modern schools, with plenty of playing field space, have taken to it in Cardiff, Newport and surrounding areas, and that ensures that a steady stream of keen youngsters join the 1,000 or so men who play regularly in south Wales. Women's baseball has also expanded, and the women claim one record that is unlikely ever to be equalled: in 1930, a Miss Conny Dare dismissed a side for no runs.

Sadly, the sport's spectator appeal seems to have declined. Time was when several thousand would watch an ordinary league match, ringing the outfield. Now they do not get that for an international match. Ted Peterson, the chairman of the WNBUL, thinks the summer sports such as baseball (whose season runs from May until the end of August) and cricket are being increasingly squeezed by the

major winter sports, football and rugby union. (Baseball is often also the summer activity of footballers and rugby players.) Social changes have also played their part in declining attendances. Before the war, when baseball in Wales attracted both large crowds and large participation, the unemployed - known with some irony as the Sons of Rest - would play all day if they could get their hands on a bat and a ball. There was nothing much else to do in the days when the sport was known as "poor man's cricket".

The game has its character and its characters, and not all are caught in the mirror of time. Today, John Smith, a doctor in the Ian Botham of Welsh baseball, and all-round of great talent. In the past, John Clements, a bowler, was said to be faster than Fred Trueman; Low Lewis was the first Welsh captain; Buzzard Heaven was the backstop who put out four men with one ball; Fred Fish, so legend has it, once made a huge hit straight into a pram without even waking the infant.

Illustrations clubs there have been and still are: St Woolos, Clytha Villa, Pill Harriers.

Spott US. Ely Legion and many others, leading up to the present day champions. Unsurprisingly, who are going for the league title for the tenth season running. Baseball's origins lie in the game of rounders, which was played on village greens in Tudor times and was descended from even older pastimes. Although the name "rounders" was not officially changed to "baseball" until 1892, the game had been popularly known by its more modern name earlier. In *Norshanger Abbey* (written about 1798), Jane Austen writes about her heroine that: "It was not very wonderful that Catherine, who had by nature nothing heroic about her, should prefer cricket, baseball, riding on horseback and running round the country."

It is on evidence such as this that the British claim the sport, no matter what their American cousins may have done with it since. The WNBUL is trying to win the idea of touring the United States. Perhaps all concerned would then be able to agree finally on whose game it really is.

Paul Harrison



Swinging in the valleys: Welsh baseball hits back

## GOODWOOD

(Television: BBC 2, 2.0, 2.30, 3.10, 3.40)

Going good to firm

Draw: High numbers best

Tote: Double 3.10, 4.10, Treble 2.30, 3.40, 4.40

2.0 MOLECOMB STAKES (Group III; 2-y-o; £18,000; 5f) (8 runners)	
101 22113	ABSENT CHIMES (J) (B) (Hawthorn) 11-10
102 22114	ALPINE STRINGS (J) (B) (Hawthorn) 11-10
103 22115	EAGLES LANDED (J) (B) (Hawthorn) 11-10
104 22116	MISS SILCA KEY (J) (B) (Hawthorn) 11-10
105 22117	DEPUTY HEAD (J) (B) (Hawthorn) 11-10
106 22118	CAIRO (J) (B) (Hawthorn) 11-10
107 22119	LADY DONNA (J) (B) (Hawthorn) 11-10
108 22120	ORION (J) (B) (Hawthorn) 11-10
109 22121	TRIGON (J) (B) (Hawthorn) 11-10
110 22122	MISS SILCA KEY (J) (B) (Hawthorn) 11-10

## Goodwood selections

By Michael Seely

2.0 Absent Chimes. 2.30 Mystery Ship. 3.10 Petong. 3.40 Commanche Run. 4.10 CANADIAN CROWN (nasp). 4.40 Urtoria Motive.

By Michael Seely  
2.0 Sorayah. 2.30 Capricorn. 3.10 Petong. 3.40 Commanche Run. 4.10 Canadian Crown. 4.40 Visiting.

By Michael Seely  
3.10 Alpine Strings (nasp). 3.40 Kayti. 4.10 Verchenna.

2.30 OAK TREE STAKES (3-y-o fillies; £29,021; 7f) (10)  
202 22123 MISS SILCA KEY (J) (B) (Hawthorn) 11-10

2.30 WILLIAM HILL STEWARD'S CUP HANDICAP (£27,113; 6f) (25)  
301 41212 PETONG (J) (B) (Hawthorn) 11-10

3.10 JOLLY SAILOR SELLING HANDICAP (£1,011; 6f) (16 runners)  
1 01030 KING VILLAGE (J) (B) (Hawthorn) 11-10

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1 01030 KING VILLAGE (J) (B) (Hawthorn) 11-10

3.40 GORDON STAKES (Group III; 3-y-o; £19,566; 1m 4f) (8)	
401 30110	KAYTI (J) (B) (Hawthorn) 11-10
402 30111	GOLD AND IVORY (J) (B) (Hawthorn) 11-10
403 30112	RAAMI (J) (B) (Hawthorn) 11-10
404 30113	SHERNAZAR (J) (B) (Hawthorn) 11-10
405 30114	TELOS (J) (B) (Hawthorn) 11-10
406 30115	YOUNG TURK (J) (B) (Hawthorn) 11-10
407 30116	SHERNAZAR (J) (B) (Hawthorn) 11-10
408 30117	TELOS (J) (B) (Hawthorn) 11-10

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## Newcastle results

● Northern Ruler, a 20-1 chance, provided a shock result to the Wall Maiden Auction Stakes at Newcastle yesterday by beating Soudan Impact by half a length. Martin Fry, who is riding in great form, was smartly into his stride on the winner, but lost the advantage at half way. Rousing up Northern Ruler in great style, however, he took over from Soudan Impact well inside the final furlongs. His trainer, Denis Smith said: "That is my 15th winner this season. Northern Ruler should get further."

2.30 (10) 1. NORTHERN RULER (M Fry, 20-1) 2. Soudan Impact (J. Gifford, 15-2) 3. Soudan Impact (J. Gifford, 15-2) 4. Soudan Impact (J. Gifford, 15-2) 5. Soudan Impact (J. Gifford, 15-2) 6. Soudan Impact (J. Gifford, 15-2) 7. Soudan Impact (J. Gifford, 15-2) 8. Soudan Impact (J. Gifford, 15-2) 9. Soudan Impact (J. Gifford, 15-2) 10. Soudan Impact (J. Gifford, 15-2)

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# Decision to let Terry bat shows England's muddled vision

By John Woodcock Cricket Correspondent

OLD TRAFFORD: England, with five second innings wickets in hand, need 100 runs to avoid an innings defeat.

After another truly dismal performance yesterday, England will lose the fourth Test match, sponsored by Cornhill, against West Indies, sometime this morning, unless it rains. They followed on 220 runs behind, and by close of play they were 120 for five, which is the equivalent of six, in their mid-afternoon session, as well as anything could, the middle they are in.

The day began and ended with Allott batting. In six hours of play, England lost 10 wickets for 237 runs, which at present is

just par for the course. Yet in the opening hour their only setback came when Allott was hit on the outside of his left foot by a yorker from Garner.

Although covered from head to ankle with protective equipment, Allott was batting in a crouch, which looked scarcely more substantial than a pump. A pain killing spray kept him going, though, and he had lasted for another half hour, with much good sense, when he was out to a ridiculous stroke. What mattered most of all was that he should stay with Lamb. Instead he tried to hook Davis, and paid the price.

Lamb and Allott had added 81. Another 73 were needed for England to save the follow-on. For the next wicket Lamb and Cook made 29 of them before Cook was bowled by Holding. Pook then stayed while another 21 runs were made. Lamb was 98 when Pook was out, as he was when, off the last ball of Garner's same over, Cowans was also bowled.

What happened over the next few minutes baffled belief. Upon Cowan's dismissal, the West Indians started to leave the field, assuming that Terry would not be asked to bat with his left arm broken. From the England balcony, however, Gower indicated that Terry would in fact be coming in. Much the same had happened at Headingley, though that was when England were in the field. It was Marshall who surprised us on that occasion by batting at the fall of West Indies' ninth wicket, despite a broken thumb.

Of the two injuries, Marshall's was relatively minor. Terry's left arm in plaster almost up to the arm-pit was tucked away under a long-sleeved sweater. The only justification for sending him in

was to give Lamb the chance of scoring the 23 runs England still needed if they were not to have to bat again. Even that, it seemed to me, was not enough to justify asking Terry to take strikes. The series, after all, is already won and lost.

On the other hand, batsmen as good as Lamb do have a chance, even against bowlers as good as these West Indians, of scoring 23 runs off their own bat and without losing the strike. Lamb had been in all day; the light was perfect and the outfield very fast. Watched by Terry, Lamb hit the first five balls of the next over to Holding's deep-set field, but without taking a run. The sixth he tucked away to fine leg and ran through for the two that gave him his hundred.

It was now Lamb's turn to start to walk off, as though the only purpose for Terry's appearance had been the limited one of scoring the last three Test matches, a brilliant achievement as a member of a very weak side against a very strong one. The last to do anything of the kind for England was Dennis Compton against South Africa in 1947, but that was a winning series for England. Lamb played so well yesterday that he might have been expected to come in again when Holding clipped the top of Fowler's stumps with the second ball of England's second



One-armed resistance: Terry, with broken left arm in plaster, is bowled by Garner

bowling, a superb piece of bowling. This was at 2.15, by tea Broad had been leg before to playing no stroke. Gower, who is still there, had a torrid beginning. He arrived to find Harper turning his off breaks (leg breaks to Gower) into a series of foot marks. A slip off Harper turning his off breaks (leg breaks to Gower) into a series of foot marks. A slip off Harper turning his off breaks (leg breaks to Gower) into a series of foot marks.

At 99, Lamb was bowled off his pads, also by Harper. At 103, Broad, propping forward, was caught at forward short leg. By the time Gower began to look himself, it was, I am afraid, a lost cause. In 23 overs Harper had taken four for 37 with an admirable piece of off-spin bowling. The snag is that it was England's spinners who were meant to win the match.

## Yorkshire stage a comeback

By Peter Ball

SHEFFIELD: Leicester, all second innings wickets in hand, lead Yorkshire by 101 runs. The Yorkshire Thespians' current production, *Fighting Comback*, featuring the battling middle order recently seen on tour at Trent Bridge, Lord's and Scarborough, ended Sheffield yesterday to the confusion of Leicestershire. After early successes, the championship hopefuls were frustrated as Love, batting for much of his innings with a broken finger on his return to the first team, and, inevitably, Barrow, recruited Yorkshire with a century stand.

The recovery was begun by Sharp, who was dropped off relatively simple chances to Garman on 23 and Cobb at last night's short leg on 34. He was particularly severe on Parsons, and most of his eleven fours were struck well as he raced to 50 in 84 minutes, passing the thousand runs in a season mark for the first time in the process. Love had a difficult start as he struggled to find his timing, and contributed only nine to a partnership. But after Sharp's departure flashing at Cliff he blossomed.

By the time he reached his 50 in 134 minutes he was effortlessly clipping the ball off his legs and stroking it through the covers. He gave no indication that he had already broken a finger when a ball from Carmichael got up sharply. By then the threat of the follow-on, a serious one when Barrow joined Love at 113 for five with 65 still needed, was rapidly receding. Love soon became academic as Barrow ignored his own painful back and head injuries in a typically gungy display.

The stand worth 115 when Love mistimed a drive to give Carmichael—who has the perfect cricket pedigree, being Yorkshire-born and Australian-bred—his first century. Barrow, who has survived to see Yorkshire to their third bonus point, and a fifty stand made sure of the fourth before Barrow declared to put the ball firmly back in Leicestershire's court.

LEICESTERSHIRE first innings 227 (all out) P. Barrow 130, J. C. Barrow 89, G. Parsons 53. Second innings: P. Barrow not out 51, J. C. Barrow not out 5, J. C. Barrow not out 5, J. C. Barrow not out 5.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-20, 2-33, 3-44, 4-46, 5-113, 6-226, 7-241, 8-253. BOWLING: Agnew 21.4-7-25-2 Persons 14-2-22-2, Carr 10-1-21-1, Willey 2-0-0-1, Carr 10-1-21-1, Willey 2-0-0-1.

Scoreboard: P. Barrow 130, J. C. Barrow 89, G. Parsons 53. Second innings: P. Barrow not out 51, J. C. Barrow not out 5, J. C. Barrow not out 5, J. C. Barrow not out 5.

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## Lancashire in troubled waters

By Richard Streeton

TRENT BRIDGE: Lancashire, with six second innings wickets in hand, are 96 runs behind Nottinghamshire.

Lancashire, struggling as the light became murky, managed to thwart an early breakthrough by Richard Hadlee, when they were in again with 51 over left but they lost wickets to off spin. In shimmering heat and humidity earlier, Rice ignored hints of approaching Nottinghamshire and allowed Nottinghamshire to build a lead of 210 runs.

It was possible to make runs on this pitch as Robinson and French showed for Nottinghamshire but application and a good eye were needed to survive the rain and sun patches at each end on a length, which explained some variable bounce and Hemmings was able to turn the ball later.

Hemmings had Varney caught at forward short leg in his first spell and later, when he had O'Shaughnessy held at silly point. O'Shaughnessy held at silly point. O'Shaughnessy held at silly point. O'Shaughnessy held at silly point.

Robinson, 79 not out on Saturday, completed his fifth century this summer and his second

in successive innings. Regular spectators at Trent Bridge spend much time discussing the comparative merits of Robinson and Broad, just as their fathers did with Keaton and Harris—and many of them were surprised, apparently, when Broad won England selection ahead of his partner. Robinson's first innings was a masterpiece of control, should count in his favour when the winter tour party for India is chosen.

Robinson took his time to reach three figures, needing 21 overs to make the last 21 required but runs were always coming at the other end. Robinson was caught, having five the shape of this edge in the first over after lunch. He walked without waiting for the umpire, just as he did in the previous game against the Sri Lankans at Cleethorpes.

Nottinghamshire were 251 and with most of their wickets left needed 49 for maximum batting points. French, driving and cutting in swashbuckling style, did his best but they were still three short when 100 overs were completed.

French, whose previous career best score was 91, was 94 when O'Shaughnessy bowled him. He played the first ball off his legs for his fifth century and was bowled by the second as he tried to drive.

LANCASHIRE first innings 154 (R. Hadlee 4 for 49).

Second innings: J. A. Gurney 41, P. W. Varney 36, R. Hadlee 36, S. J. O'Shaughnessy 26, J. A. Gurney 41, P. W. Varney 36, R. Hadlee 36, S. J. O'Shaughnessy 26.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-45, 2-107, 3-114, 4-114.

Scoreboard: Robinson 79, French 94, Hemmings 51, French 94, Hemmings 51, French 94, Hemmings 51.

Scoreboard: Robinson 79, French 94, Hemmings 51, French 94, Hemmings 51, French 94, Hemmings 51.

## YESTERDAY'S OTHER SCOREBOARDS

Surrey v Sri Lankans

Surrey first innings 250 for 9 (D. P. Howard 77, A. Marshall 54). Second innings: A. Marshall 49, D. P. Howard 49, A. Marshall 49, D. P. Howard 49.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-7, 2-28, 3-81, 4-115, 5-128, 6-137, 7-141, 8-141, 9-141.

Scoreboard: Robinson 79, French 94, Hemmings 51, French 94, Hemmings 51, French 94, Hemmings 51.

Scoreboard: Robinson 79, French 94, Hemmings 51, French 94, Hemmings 51, French 94, Hemmings 51.

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Middlesex v Hampshire

Middlesex first innings 250 for 9 (D. P. Howard 77, A. Marshall 54). Second innings: A. Marshall 49, D. P. Howard 49, A. Marshall 49, D. P. Howard 49.

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Glamorgan v Derbyshire

Glamorgan first innings 250 for 9 (D. P. Howard 77, A. Marshall 54). Second innings: A. Marshall 49, D. P. Howard 49, A. Marshall 49, D. P. Howard 49.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-7, 2-28, 3-81, 4-115, 5-128, 6-137, 7-141, 8-141, 9-141.

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## Gooch puts Essex in command

By Peter Marson

CHELMSFORD: Worcestershire need 356 runs to win against Essex. Essex were indebted to a typically brilliant performance by Graham Gooch, who scored 115, to win the match.

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## Favourite enjoys the great escape

By John Hennessey

Colin Montgomerie, who reached the final of the British Amateur championship last month, today narrowly escaped the embarrassment of going out of the tournament at the first hurdle at Royal Troon.

The 22-year-old from Ilkley flirted with disaster before squeezing into the second round with a hard-earned one-hole victory over Peter's Eric Lindsay.

And the sturdy Anglo-Scott, who lost to Spanish Jose-Maria Olazabal in the British final, remarked: "I hope all my mistakes aren't as difficult as this one. Today's result must rank as one of my greatest escapes—and at least it saves me coming all the way from Ilkley just for one game of golf. Eric was a very awkward customer to face in the first round and I'm glad this game is behind me."

Montgomerie, who was two down at the turn against the former Scottish youth international, birdied the 10th and 12th to square the match, but has to get up and down from bunkers at the 14th and 17th to arrive on the 18th tee still on level terms. This time Lindsay cracked under the pressure and his approach shot to the green, allowing Montgomerie to finish with a solid par four to claim the tie.

Montgomerie's narrow victory kept the first day's shocks down to a bare minimum. The only casualty among the rank of ex-champions was 1978 winner, Ian Carlaw, who fell at the 9th to Graham Hough, of Crow Wood, Colin Delgic, the 1981 title-holder, emerged unscathed from the first round after falling at the first hurdle in the last round. Walker Cup man Delgic, who beat David Abernethy, who had come all the way from Malawi, by five and four.

Also back to winning form was Stuart Stephens, who in 1971 was the youngest winner of the event when he beat this week's defending champion, Charlie Green, while only a 19-year-old. Playing in his first "Scottish" final, Stephens, a 30-year-old Edinburgh architect, showed all his old flare with a two-hole win over Stewart Nicol, from Kilmacomb. Number one seed, Alan Thomson, a runner-up in 1981 at a semi-final last year, produced some of the best golf of the day, being two under par in beating Ayrshire teammate Jamie Moffat.

## Laurence has it taped but Bonallack bows out

By John Hennessey

Craig Laurence, the holder from Essex, survived the first day of the English Amateur championship at Woodhall Spa yesterday, more in luck than in skill, as he beat his opponents. Having beaten John Skoulding, of March, by 3 and 1, he became engaged in earnest conversation with Miles Buddington, of Chesham, who was in the championship committee, over a threat to his amateur status.

Laurence is using a bag embroidered with the names not only of his user but also of his manufacturer, which might be thought to infringe the rules governing amateur golf. Mr Buddington, entering into the spirit of a diplomatic lowering of the eyes, advised Laurence to tape over his name to be sure of not falling foul of the rules. A less kindly official might have taken a sterner view, which would have been a crippling blow for young man, 21 on Friday, who promises to scale the heights of the game.

The contents of the bag served Laurence so well that he was three up against Skoulding after only four holes, twice because of his own sterling qualities with bushes on the first and fourth, and because his opponent was confounded by a bunker at the second. A five iron embedded in the ferns cut reduced the margin further, but, however, was as far as Skoulding.

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## YACHTING

### Bailey beats the breeze

By John Nicholls

Graham Bailey and his crew, Bill Masterson, took the winner's prize for the second round of the 1984 Grand Prix 155-watt championship, sponsored by Ford, at Kinsale yesterday. It was a long race, taking just over three hours for the winners, and far longer for the tail-enders, who were disqualified for a premature start. There was no such disappointment yesterday, after the fleet of 55 started cleanly at the first attempt.

Given the conditions, it was strange that he did not open up a huge lead during the race. On the contrary, he was never far ahead of the second boat, which varied around the course, but for the first round was that of an Australian, Graeme Liffington.

These two boats finished in similar positions the previous day, when Liffington was disqualified for a premature start. There was no such disappointment yesterday, after the fleet of 55 started cleanly at the first attempt.

Bailey was second in the Irishman Jim Rodgers at the windward mark, and was still second to another of the Irish, John Millar, at the end of the first round. He went into the lead on the next windward leg and thereafter was always in control of the race.

RESULTS: Third race, GB (Bailey) 1st, Ireland (Rodgers) 2nd, Ireland (Millar) 3rd, Ireland (Liffington) 4th, Ireland (Liffington) 5th, Ireland (Liffington) 6th, Ireland (Liffington) 7th, Ireland (Liffington) 8th, Ireland (Liffington) 9th, Ireland (Liffington) 10th, Ireland (Liffington) 11th, Ireland (Liffington) 12th, Ireland (Liffington) 13th, Ireland (Liffington) 14th, Ireland (Liffington) 15th, Ireland (Liffington) 16th, Ireland (Liffington) 17th, Ireland (Liffington) 18th, Ireland (Liffington) 19th, Ireland (Liffington) 20th, Ireland (Liffington) 21st, Ireland (Liffington) 22nd, Ireland (Liffington) 23rd, Ireland (Liffington) 24th, Ireland (Liffington) 25th, Ireland (Liffington) 26th, Ireland (Liffington) 27th, Ireland (Liffington) 28th, Ireland (Liffington) 29th, Ireland (Liffington) 30th, Ireland (Liffington) 31st, Ireland (Liffington) 32nd, Ireland (Liffington) 33rd, Ireland (Liffington) 34th, Ireland (Liffington) 35th, Ireland (Liffington) 36th, Ireland (Liffington) 37th, Ireland (Liffington) 38th, Ireland (Liffington) 39th, Ireland (Liffington) 40











# OLYMPIC GAMES

## Chinese stars reach new heights

Los Angeles (Agencies) — China made a triumphant return to the Olympic Games on Sunday, after an absence of 32 years, with two gold medals in pistol shooting and weightlifting, in addition to a silver and a bronze.

The weightlifter, Zeng Guoqiang, aged 19, took first place in the lightweight class by narrowly outlifting his team-mate, Zhou Peizhu, leaving the Chinese with the bronze.

XU Haifeng, a marksman from central China, nearly gave up in stifling heat towards the end of the free pistol shooting, but he managed

to compose himself and clinch victory. He scored 566 out of a possible 600 points. His team-mate, Wang Yifu, was awarded the bronze medal after originally being put in second place through a misreading of the target scores. Sweden's Ragnar Skanck, favourite for the event, was awarded the silver.

The weightlifter, Zeng, triumphing in his first major international performance, told a press conference "It feels good. It is a good contribution to my country."

The official Chinese news agency, Xinhua, hailed the medal awarded as "exciting news for China" and "truly a great event."

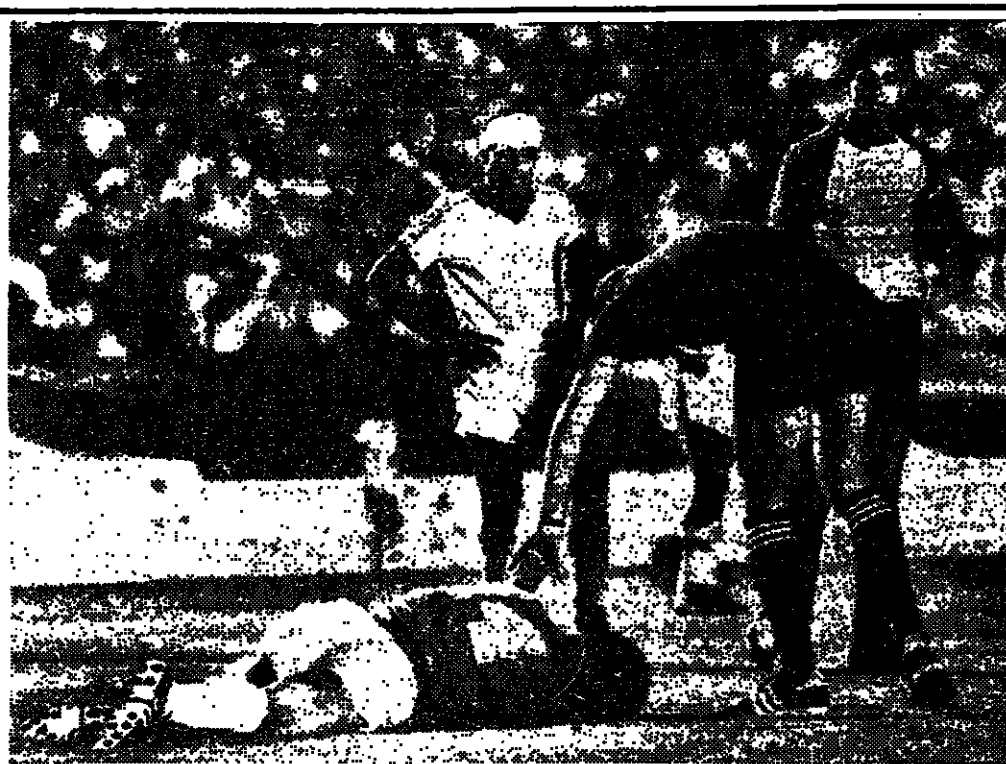
"China's first gold medal win at the Olympics and the rise of its five-star national flag will bring tremendous joy to the billion people of China", Xinhua said.

In gymnastics, the Chinese, the world champions, got off to a good start in the men's team competition, as Li Ning was awarded maximum marks of 10 for both the vault and the pommel horse in the compulsory exercises, and four of his colleagues also received 10. At the end of day, China were trailing 1.05 points behind the United States.

The Chinese coach, Zhang Jian, said he felt the system of scoring was "a little bit outdated."

Gymnasts, especially the Chinese and Japanese, are now performing exercises so difficult that the current scoring system, last revised four years ago, no longer appears appropriate for the level of competition today.

In group B, volleyball, Japan overwhelmed China in straight sets in Group B, 15-9, 15-9, 15-8. "Most of our players are young. We are preparing for the next Olympics," the Chinese coach Zou Zhihua, said. China also lost their first game in basketball, when the United States started their quest for another Olympic title by defeating them 97-49 in a Group B match.



Italian hit man: Massaro is punched during Italy's skirmish with Egypt

## Four off in violent encounter

### FOOTBALL

Four players were sent off as Egypt and Italy opened the Olympic soccer tournament in violent fashion.

The Group D match, which Italy won 1-0, was played in the Rose Bowl stadium in Pasadena and the contest resembled the gridiron game which normally takes place there.

The Olympic spirit was forgotten in the opening minutes when two Egyptian defenders suffered head wounds. Many fans again came to a head in the sixty-seventh minute when Italy's Nela, the Roma defender who played against Liverpool in last season's European Cup final, and Sedki of Egypt were ordered off after a mutual brawl and a few minutes later Ala, another Egyptian, followed them.

Just before the end Mustafa, an Egyptian substitute, was sent off before he had even kicked the ball.

## American pair produce the perfect reply

### GYMNASTICS

Los Angeles (Reuters) — Mitch Gaylord and Peter Vidmar swept the United States to the top of an 80-year wait for gymnastics gold.

They each reaped a perfect score of 10 in a succession of world-class marks that put the powerful American men's team in the lead after the compulsory exercises.

There were dramatic scenes in the arena as the Americans overhauled both the world champions, China, who collected six top scores, and Japan, who also received two 10s.

Gaylord, the highest-placed American at last October's world championship in Budapest, when he finished eighth, earned his 10 with a magnificent performance on the

parallel bars, the first American to achieve the maximum score.

The Americans totalled 293.30 points, 1.05 ahead of China, with Japan on 292.40. The mens team medals will be decided by tonight's optional exercises.

The Americans have not won an Olympic team gold since 1904, but took silver in 1932.

Vidmar recorded his 10 on the pommel horse in his final performance of the night. He also scored 9.90 on parallel bars and 9.95 on the high bar.

The Chinese had looked invincible in the morning, with Li Ning in an outstanding form. Li and Lou Yun both scored maximum points on the vault before Tong Fei and Xu Zhiqiang did likewise on the high bar. Then Li and the little-known Li Xiaoping scored 10 apiece on the pommel horse.

## Hughes untroubled by headgear and rival

### BOXING

Michael Hughes, the London welterweight, declared himself "more than happy" with the new mandatory headgear after giving Britain a winning start in the Olympic boxing at the Los Angeles Memorial sports arena.

After beating Paul Rasmussen, a Madagascan, easily on points in his first round bout, Hughes said: "A lot of the kids were a bit worried about wearing the headgear but I found it no trouble."

"It fitted nice and snug, and quite honestly I didn't even know I had it on. If it had been loose, maybe I would have thought differently, but as it was I wasn't bothered."

He was even less bothered about his opponent, who had a standing count in the second round.

Although he eased up a little in the third round, Hughes, a carpenter by profession, said: "It was just the type of fight I needed for a start. Not too hard but hard enough to make me work."

Rasmussen had come into the ring with a reputation as a puncher, having won 54 of his previous 60 bouts, but he could never trouble Hughes with his wild swings.

Ireland, like Britain, made a good start when the featherweight, Paul Fitzgerald, outpointed Tobi Polty, of Sweden, in one round.

Fitzgerald, aged 21, from Arklow County, had to fend off a little pressure in the opening round but then showed another gear to hit Polty at will. "You can say I enjoyed that," the delighted winner said.

## Zeng and Zhou cash in

### WEIGHTLIFTING

Los Angeles (Reuters) — China took advantage of the Soviet-led boycott of the Olympic Games to win the first gold medal in silver weightlifting.

Zeng Guoqiang, aged 19, won the flyweight class from his team-mate, Zhou Peizhu, eclipsing their more fancied Japanese rivals and earning a rousing reception from a crowd of more than 3,000.

Zeng and Zhou both lifted a total of 235kg, but the gold medal went to Zeng because he weighed fractionally less.

The boycott kept away the top East European lifters, who took the first four places at the 1983 world championships in Moscow. The effect was obvious, as Zeng's winning total was 27.5kg under the world record of Neno Terziyaki, of Bulgaria.

Japan's Kazushito Manabe, who finished fifth, was a surprise contender, having won his last two world titles, failed to produce his top form and had to settle for the bronze medal, lifting 232.5kg, 15kg below his personal best.

Zeng said he had been interested in the sport since he was a child.

## Establishing the offence of forgery

### Regina v Campbell (Mary)

Before Lord Justice Ackner, Mr Justice Bristow and Mr Justice Popplewell. [Judgment delivered July 24]

The prosecution had properly established the offence of forgery under section 1 of the Forgery and Counterfeiting Act 1981 where a woman, admittedly to oblige a friend who handed her a cheque made out to another person, forged it to cover her bill by writing that name over her own on the back paid into her bank account and, as soon as the cheque was cleared, drew out the amount in cash, which she paid over to the friend.

The court dismissed an appeal by Mary Sylvia Campbell, aged 25, against conviction on changing her plea to guilty after a ruling at Knightsbridge Crown Court (Judge Sir Harold Cresswell, QC). She was fined £1,000 or one day's imprisonment in default.

Mr James Tabor, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the appellant, Mr Tudor Owen for the Crown.

## Right to grant depends on application date

### Regina v Haringey London Borough and Others, Ex parte Lee and Others

Where an overseas student satisfied the requirements for a mandatory award under the Education Act 1962 and the relevant regulations made thereunder, the right to an award vested in him when he had both started the course of study and made a written application and not when the particular local education authority, having considered the application, had made its decision.

Mr Justice Glidewell held in the Queen's Bench Division on July 25 granting orders of certiorari quashing the decisions of Haringey London Borough Council, Merton London Borough Council and the Inner London Education Authority which refused applications by the applicants for mandatory awards.

MR JUSTICE GLIDEWELL said that if the student had started a relevant course in the autumn of 1982 and made an application before the end of his first term, the test of ordinary residence applicable to him was as stated in *R v Barnet London Borough Council, Ex parte Nishidh Shah* (1983) 2 AC 309.

If that test was satisfied, he was entitled to a mandatory award whether the local education authority's decision was made before or after the Education (Mandatory Awards) (Amendment) (No 2) Regulations (SI 1983 No 447) came into force.

## No temporal connotation in 'if sued'

### Fortis Service Areas Ltd v Department of Transport

The words "if sued" in section 6(1)(c) of the Law Reform (Married Women and Tortfeasors) Act 1936, which provided that any tortfeasor liable for damages suffered as a result of a tort might recover contribution from any other tortfeasor who would if sued have been liable in respect of those damages, did not have any temporal connotations and meant if sued at any time.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Dillon and Lord Justice Browne-Wilkinson) so held on July 18 allowing the plaintiffs' appeal from an order of Mr Justice Warner who refused their application to amend the statement of claim.

LORD JUSTICE BROWNE-WILKINSON said that, in the light of further evidence, the judge had exercised his discretion on a wrong basis in exercising his own discretion the court had to consider whether on the assumption that the amended claim succeeded, the defendants were prejudiced by losing their right to an indemnity from the prospective third party.

LORD JUSTICE DUNN, agreeing, said that the judge gave no reasons for his decision. It was usual for a judge to state reasons without giving a full judgment on deciding all the facts. That practice enabled the Court of Appeal to exercise its statutory function to review the exercise of the judge's discretion.

## Recklessness in arson

### Regina v R

Where a defendant had been charged with an offence of arson with intent to endanger life contrary to section 1(2) of the Criminal Damage Act 1971 the court was not obliged to decide that the ordinary prudent man in cases of recklessness was one who shared the age, sex and such other characteristics which would affect his recognition of risk and foresight as to its possibility.

Lord Justice Ackner so held, sitting with Mr Justice Bristow and Mr Justice Popplewell on July 19, when the Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by the appellant aged 15 at the time of the offence, against his conviction on October 21, 1983 at

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the Central Criminal Court (Judge Aldred) on which he was sentenced to four years' detention pursuant to section 53(2) of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933.

MR JUSTICE GLIDEWELL said that despite the submission of counsel that the court should adopt a *viz* media and follow the same logical approach to the reasonably prudent man as in *DPP v Gullefer* (1973) AC 750, the court was obliged, reluctantly, to dismiss the appeal against conviction, as was the Divisional Court in *Elliot v C* (1983) 1 WLR 539 in view of the decision in *Lawrence* (Stephen) (1962) AC 510.

## Shoot-out for gold

### SHOOTING

China, California (Reuters) — In dramatic opening to the shooting competition, Xu Haifeng beat the heat to win China's first-ever Olympic gold medal and Canada's Li Xiaoping took the women's sport pistol event after a shoot-out.

In the women's event, Miss Thom and Ruby Fox of the United States scored 49s and perfect 50s in the first two rounds.

In the decider, Miss Thom scored a 49 for the gold and Miss Fox a 48. The Australian, Patricia Dench, took the bronze.

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Zeng Guoqiang, aged 19, won the flyweight class from his team-mate, Zhou Peizhu, eclipsing their more fancied Japanese rivals and earning a rousing reception from a crowd of more than 3,000.

Zeng and Zhou both lifted a total of 235kg, but the gold medal went to Zeng because he weighed fractionally less.

## SUNDAY'S RESULTS

### SWIMMING

#### Women

100 metres freestyle  
Fastest eight qualify for final  
1. J. Zeng (CHN) 57.51 sec. 2. S. Kumpun (THA) 57.45 sec. 3. J. Yana (JPN) 58.47 sec. 4. J. Thom (USA) 58.51 sec. 5. S. Kumpun (THA) 58.51 sec. 6. J. Yana (JPN) 58.51 sec. 7. J. Thom (USA) 58.51 sec. 8. J. Yana (JPN) 58.51 sec.

200 metres freestyle  
Fastest eight qualify for final  
1. J. Zeng (CHN) 1:58.11 sec. 2. S. Kumpun (THA) 1:58.11 sec. 3. J. Yana (JPN) 1:58.11 sec. 4. J. Thom (USA) 1:58.11 sec. 5. S. Kumpun (THA) 1:58.11 sec. 6. J. Yana (JPN) 1:58.11 sec. 7. J. Thom (USA) 1:58.11 sec. 8. J. Yana (JPN) 1:58.11 sec.

400 metres individual medley  
Fastest eight qualify for final  
1. J. Zeng (CHN) 4:58.11 sec. 2. S. Kumpun (THA) 4:58.11 sec. 3. J. Yana (JPN) 4:58.11 sec. 4. J. Thom (USA) 4:58.11 sec. 5. S. Kumpun (THA) 4:58.11 sec. 6. J. Yana (JPN) 4:58.11 sec. 7. J. Thom (USA) 4:58.11 sec. 8. J. Yana (JPN) 4:58.11 sec.

800 metres individual medley  
Fastest eight qualify for final  
1. J. Zeng (CHN) 8:58.11 sec. 2. S. Kumpun (THA) 8:58.11 sec. 3. J. Yana (JPN) 8:58.11 sec. 4. J. Thom (USA) 8:58.11 sec. 5. S. Kumpun (THA) 8:58.11 sec. 6. J. Yana (JPN) 8:58.11 sec. 7. J. Thom (USA) 8:58.11 sec. 8. J. Yana (JPN) 8:58.11 sec.

1,600 metres individual medley  
Fastest eight qualify for final  
1. J. Zeng (CHN) 16:58.11 sec. 2. S. Kumpun (THA) 16:58.11 sec. 3. J. Yana (JPN) 16:58.11 sec. 4. J. Thom (USA) 16:58.11 sec. 5. S. Kumpun (THA) 16:58.11 sec. 6. J. Yana (JPN) 16:58.11 sec. 7. J. Thom (USA) 16:58.11 sec. 8. J. Yana (JPN) 16:58.11 sec.

3,200 metres individual medley  
Fastest eight qualify for final  
1. J. Zeng (CHN) 32:58.11 sec. 2. S. Kumpun (THA) 32:58.11 sec. 3. J. Yana (JPN) 32:58.11 sec. 4. J. Thom (USA) 32:58.11 sec. 5. S. Kumpun (THA) 32:58.11 sec. 6. J. Yana (JPN) 32:58.11 sec. 7. J. Thom (USA) 32:58.11 sec. 8. J. Yana (JPN) 32:58.11 sec.

4,800 metres individual medley  
Fastest eight qualify for final  
1. J. Zeng (CHN) 48:58.11 sec. 2. S. Kumpun (THA) 48:58.11 sec. 3. J. Yana (JPN) 48:58.11 sec. 4. J. Thom (USA) 48:58.11 sec. 5. S. Kumpun (THA) 48:58.11 sec. 6. J. Yana (JPN) 48:58.11 sec. 7. J. Thom (USA) 48:58.11 sec. 8. J. Yana (JPN) 48:58.11 sec.

6,400 metres individual medley  
Fastest eight qualify for final  
1. J. Zeng (CHN) 64:58.11 sec. 2. S. Kumpun (THA) 64:58.11 sec. 3. J. Yana (JPN) 64:58.11 sec. 4. J. Thom (USA) 64:58.11 sec. 5. S. Kumpun (THA) 64:58.11 sec. 6. J. Yana (JPN) 64:58.11 sec. 7. J. Thom (USA) 64:58.11 sec. 8. J. Yana (JPN) 64:58.11 sec.

8,000 metres individual medley  
Fastest eight qualify for final  
1. J. Zeng (CHN) 80:58.11 sec. 2. S. Kumpun (THA) 80:58.11 sec. 3. J. Yana (JPN) 80:58.11 sec. 4. J. Thom (USA) 80:58.11 sec. 5. S. Kumpun (THA) 80:58.11 sec. 6. J. Yana (JPN) 80:58.11 sec. 7. J. Thom (USA) 80:58.11 sec. 8. J. Yana (JPN) 80:58.11 sec.

10,000 metres individual medley  
Fastest eight qualify for final  
1. J. Zeng (CHN) 100:58.11 sec. 2. S. Kumpun (THA) 100:58.11 sec. 3. J. Yana (JPN) 100:58.11 sec. 4. J. Thom (USA) 100:58.11 sec. 5. S. Kumpun (THA) 100:58.11 sec. 6. J. Yana (JPN) 100:58.11 sec. 7. J. Thom (USA) 100:58.11 sec. 8. J. Yana (JPN) 100:58.11 sec.

14,400 metres individual medley  
Fastest eight qualify for final  
1. J. Zeng (CHN) 144:58.11 sec. 2. S. Kumpun (THA) 144:58.11 sec. 3. J. Yana (JPN) 144:58.11 sec. 4. J. Thom (USA) 144:58.11 sec. 5. S. Kumpun (THA) 144:58.11 sec. 6. J. Yana (JPN) 144:58.11 sec. 7. J. Thom (USA) 144:58.11 sec. 8. J. Yana (JPN) 144:58.11 sec.

20,000 metres individual medley  
Fastest eight qualify for final  
1. J. Zeng (CHN) 200:58.11 sec. 2. S. Kumpun (THA) 200:58.11 sec. 3. J. Yana (JPN) 200:58.11 sec. 4. J. Thom (USA) 200:58.11 sec. 5. S. Kumpun (THA) 200:58.11 sec. 6. J. Yana (JPN) 200:58.11 sec. 7. J. Thom (USA) 200:58.11 sec. 8. J. Yana (JPN) 200:58.11 sec.

### SWIMMING

#### Men

100 metres freestyle  
Fastest eight qualify for final  
1. J. Zeng (CHN) 57.51 sec. 2. S. Kumpun (THA) 57.45 sec. 3. J. Yana (JPN) 58.47 sec. 4. J. Thom (USA) 58.51 sec. 5. S. Kumpun (THA) 58.51 sec. 6. J. Yana (JPN) 58.51 sec. 7. J. Thom (USA) 58.51 sec. 8. J. Yana (JPN) 58.51 sec.

200 metres freestyle  
Fastest eight qualify for final  
1. J. Zeng (CHN) 1:58.11 sec. 2. S. Kumpun (THA) 1:58.11 sec. 3. J. Yana (JPN) 1:58.11 sec. 4. J. Thom (USA) 1:58.11 sec. 5. S. Kumpun (THA) 1:58.11 sec. 6. J. Yana (JPN) 1:58.11 sec. 7. J. Thom (USA) 1:58.11 sec. 8. J. Yana (JPN) 1:58.11 sec.

400 metres individual medley  
Fastest eight qualify for final  
1. J. Zeng (CHN) 4:58.11 sec. 2. S. Kumpun (THA) 4:58.11 sec. 3. J. Yana (JPN) 4:58.11 sec. 4. J. Thom (USA) 4:58.11 sec. 5. S. Kumpun (THA) 4:58.11 sec. 6. J. Yana (JPN) 4:58.11 sec. 7. J. Thom (USA) 4:58.11 sec. 8. J. Yana (JPN) 4:58.11 sec.

800 metres individual medley  
Fastest eight qualify for final  
1. J. Zeng (CHN) 8:58.11 sec. 2. S. Kumpun (THA) 8:58.11 sec. 3. J. Yana (JPN) 8:58.11 sec. 4. J. Thom (USA) 8:58.11 sec. 5. S. Kumpun (THA) 8:58.11 sec. 6. J. Yana (JPN) 8:58.11 sec. 7. J. Thom (USA) 8:58.11 sec. 8. J. Yana (JPN) 8:58.11 sec.

1,600 metres individual medley  
Fastest eight qualify for final  
1. J. Zeng (CHN) 16:58.11 sec. 2. S. Kumpun (THA) 16:58.11 sec. 3. J. Yana (JPN) 16:58.11 sec. 4. J. Thom (USA) 16:58.11 sec. 5. S. Kumpun (THA) 16:58.11 sec. 6. J. Yana (JPN) 16:58.11 sec. 7. J. Thom (USA) 16:58.11 sec. 8. J. Yana (JPN) 16:58.11 sec.

3,200 metres individual medley  
Fastest eight qualify for final  
1. J. Zeng (CHN) 32:58.11 sec. 2. S. Kumpun (THA) 32:58.11 sec. 3. J. Yana (JPN) 32:58.11 sec. 4. J. Thom (USA) 32:58.11 sec. 5. S. Kumpun (THA) 32:58.11 sec. 6. J. Yana (JPN) 32:58.11 sec. 7. J. Thom (USA) 32:58.11 sec. 8. J. Yana (JPN) 32:58.11 sec.

4,800 metres individual medley  
Fastest eight qualify for final  
1. J. Zeng (CHN) 48:58.11 sec. 2. S. Kumpun (THA) 48:58.11 sec. 3. J. Yana (JPN) 48:58.11 sec. 4. J. Thom (USA) 48:58.11 sec. 5. S. Kumpun (THA) 48:58.11 sec. 6. J. Yana (JPN) 48:58.11 sec. 7. J. Thom (USA) 48:58.11 sec. 8. J. Yana (JPN) 48:58.11 sec.

6,400 metres individual medley  
Fastest eight qualify for final  
1. J. Zeng (CHN) 64:58.11 sec. 2. S. Kumpun (THA) 64:58.11 sec. 3. J. Yana (JPN) 64:58.11 sec. 4. J. Thom (USA) 64:58.11 sec. 5. S. Kumpun (THA) 64:58.11 sec. 6. J. Yana (JPN) 64:58.11 sec. 7. J. Thom (USA) 64:58.11 sec. 8. J. Yana (JPN) 64:58.11 sec.

8,000 metres individual medley  
Fastest eight qualify for final  
1. J. Zeng (CHN) 80:58.11 sec. 2. S. Kumpun (THA) 80:58.11 sec. 3. J. Yana (JPN) 80:58.11 sec. 4. J. Thom (USA) 80:58.11 sec. 5. S. Kumpun (THA) 80:58.11 sec. 6. J. Yana (JPN) 80:58.11 sec. 7. J. Thom (USA) 80:58.11 sec. 8. J. Yana (JPN) 80:58.11 sec.

10,000 metres individual medley  
Fastest eight qualify for final  
1. J. Zeng (CHN) 100:58.11 sec. 2. S. Kumpun (THA) 100:58.11 sec. 3. J. Yana (JPN) 100:58.11 sec. 4. J. Thom (USA) 100:58.11 sec. 5. S. Kumpun (THA) 100:58.11 sec. 6. J. Yana (JPN) 100:58.11 sec. 7. J. Thom (USA) 100:58.11 sec. 8. J. Yana (JPN) 100:58.11 sec.

14,400 metres individual medley  
Fastest eight qualify for final  
1. J. Zeng (CHN) 144:58.11 sec. 2. S. Kumpun (THA) 144:58.11 sec. 3. J. Yana (JPN) 144:58.11 sec. 4. J. Thom (USA) 144:58.11 sec. 5. S. Kumpun (THA) 144:58.11 sec. 6. J. Yana (JPN) 144:58.11 sec. 7. J. Thom (USA) 144:58.11 sec. 8. J. Yana (JPN) 144:58.11 sec.

20,000 metres individual medley  
Fastest eight qualify for final  
1. J. Zeng (CHN) 200:58.11 sec. 2. S. Kumpun (THA) 200:58.11 sec. 3. J. Yana (JPN) 200:58.11 sec. 4. J. Thom (USA) 200:58.11 sec. 5. S. Kumpun (THA) 200:58.11 sec. 6. J. Yana (JPN) 200:58.11 sec. 7. J. Thom (USA) 200:58.11 sec. 8. J. Yana (JPN) 200:58.11 sec.

### SWIMMING

#### Men

100 metres freestyle  
Fastest eight qualify for final  
1. J. Zeng (CHN) 57.51 sec. 2. S. Kumpun (THA) 57.45 sec. 3. J. Yana (JPN) 58.47 sec. 4. J. Thom (USA) 58.51 sec. 5. S. Kumpun (THA) 58.51 sec. 6. J. Yana (JPN) 58.51 sec. 7. J. Thom (USA) 58.51 sec. 8. J. Yana (JPN) 58.51 sec.

200 metres freestyle



### Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

## Radio 2

**Radio 2**

News on the hour. Major bulletins: 7. am, 8.0, 1.0 pm, 5.0 and 12.0 midnight  
News headlines: 5.30 am, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 (MF/MW)  
4.02 Olympic Reports: 4.05 Charles  
Nove finishing 5.02 Olympic Report  
5.30 Coin: 5.35  
finishing 5.02 Oym  
Reports: 7.30 Terry Wogan reports  
the Los Angeles Olympics: 17.35 Re  
Moore including 8.31, 9.30 Olympic  
reports: 10.00 Jimmy Young: 11.00  
Steve Jones finishing 1.05, 2.02 Sp  
Desk: 2.05 Gloria Hunniford including

member of the  
Arames on Flac  
1981-1982

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**Peter Davalle**

## Radio 1

News on the half-hour from 6.30 am until 9.30 pm and then at 12.00 midnight (FM/AM). 6.00am Adrian John, 8.00 Mike Read, 10.00 Simon Bates, 11.00 Tony Blackburn with the Radio 1 Roadshow at Leeds Car Park, Folkestone, 12.30 Newswest, 12.45 Gary Davies, 2.00 Steve Wright, 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newswest, 7.00 Richard Skinner. Includes Alan Whiting's interview with Andy Hill, the man behind Bucks Fizz, 10.0-12.00am John Peel's VHF radio and 2: 4.00am With Radio 2, 10.00pm With Radio 1, 12.00-4.00am With Radio 2.

**WORLD SERVICE**

## WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newswatch, 6.30 A Treasury of Music  
7.00 World News, 7.29 Twenty-Four Hours  
7.30 The Postday Saga, 7.45 Network  
7.50 World News, 8.05 Reflections  
8.05 Double, 8.25 Olympic Report, 8.40  
9.00 Review of the British Press, 9.15  
9.15 World Today, 9.30 Financial News, 9.45  
10.00 AHEAD, 9.45 What's New, 10.30 Risk  
10.30 News, 11.00 World News, 11.08  
11.08 Cricket, 11.25 Olympic Report, 11.40  
Sports International, 12.00 Sports Round  
12.15 World of Faith, 12.45 Radio News  
1.00 World News, 1.20 Twenty-Four Hours  
1.30 Network U.K., 1.45 A Joy Good Show  
2.30 Cricket, 2.55 Olympic Report, 3.00  
Newsmag, 3.15 Outlook, 4.00 World News  
Commentary, 4.15 Outlook, 4.50 World News  
8.05 Twenty-Four Hours, 8.30  
Record Review, 8.45 World News of Faith,  
8.55 World News, 9.05 Olympic Report,  
9.15 What's the Compass, 9.45 Olympic Report,  
10.00 World News, 10.05 The World That

10.25 Scotland This Week 10.30 Spin  
News 10.40 Reflections 10.45 Spin  
Roundup 11.00 World News 11  
Commentary 11.15 Music For A While 11  
Meridian 12.00 World News 12.28 News  
About Britain 12.15 Radio Newswest 12.30  
Jolly Good Show 1.15 Outlook 1.45 Report  
Region 2.00 World News 2.08 Review of  
British Press 2.15 Meet the Composer 2  
Midemarcher 3.00 World News 3.09 News  
About Britain 3.15 The World Today 3.30 R  
Men, Poor Men 4.45 Financial News 4  
Reflections 5.00 World News 5.05 Tw  
Four Hours 5.48 The World Today  
All times in GMT

**YORKSHIRE** As London except:  
12.30pm-1.00 The  
Cop and the Kid, 1.20 Calendar News,  
1.30-2.00 Calendar Tuesday, 2.20 The  
Advertiser, 3.00 Vintage Quiz, 3.30-  
4.00 Glenroe, 5.15-5.45 Survival: The  
Quick Brown Fox, 6.00-6.35 Calendar,  
12.20am Closedown.

**SCOTTISH** As London except:  
12.30pm-1.00  
Gardening Time, 1.20 Scottish News,  
1.30-2.00 It's a Ver's Life, 2.30 Sons and  
Daughters, 3.00 Definition, 3.30-4.00  
Glenroe, 5.10 Tales at Testtime, 5.20-  
5.45 Crossroads, 6.00 Scotland Today,  
6.30 Sounds Gaelic, 12.30pm Late Cal

**GRAMPIAN** As London except: starts 9.25-9.30 First Thing, 12.30-1.00 Glistening Time, 1.2-1.30 North News, 2.30-3.30 Legends of the Screen, 5.15-5.45 Mark and Mandy, 6.00-6.35 Summer at Sea, 12.20am News headlines and weather, 12.25 Close.

**SCOTTISH** As London except:  
12.20pm-1.00  
Continuation of 1.00 Scottish News

**SCOTTISH** As London except:  
12.20pm-1.00  
Confession Time 1.00pm Scottish News

**GRAMPIAN** As London except:

Thing, 12.30-1.00 Gardening Time, 1.2-1.30 North News, 2.30-3.30 Legends of the Screen, 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy 6.00-6.35 Summer at Six, 12.20am News headlines and weather, 12.25 Close.

**ULSTER** As London except: starts 1.29.4.02.1

Paint along with Nancy. 3.00 The Nature of Things. 3.30 The Adventurer. 3.58-4.00 Ulster News. 5.15-5.45 Mr Smith. 6.00-6.25 Summer Edition. 12.15am News -

## THEATRES

**SCREEN ON BAKER ST.** Tel: 936-2712.  
 2:30 The Crazies nonmembers 17.00  
 3:00 BLUE WEDNESDAY 18.00  
 2:30, 4:30, 5:45, 8:50  
 3:00 THE FUGITIVE 17.00  
 3:00 PLOVER 17.00  
 5:10, 5:10, 5:10, 5:10, 7:00, 7:00  
 9:10, Tickets bookable, L.C. bar.  
 Show and meet, monthly.

**SCREEN ON THE HILL** 435 Chubb  
 An erotic murder mystery 17.00  
 3:00, 5:00, 7:00, 9:00, 11:00, 12:00, 4:30, 7:00  
 9:00, L.C. bar, no members, cash  
 show, instant membership.

**ART GALLERIES**

**AGNEW GALLERY** 435 Old Bond St.  
 W1, G29 G176, THE NEOCLASSIC AGE

## ART GALLERIES

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**FISCHER FINE ART**, 30 King St, St James's, SW1.  
**LUCE RIE** and **HANS COPER**, Until

**FISCHER PRITE ART** 30 King St. SE  
S.W. 1.  
**LUCIE BIRD & HANS COPPER.** Until  
3 August Mon-Fri 10-6.30.

**LEFFVRE VALLERY** 30 Bruton  
St. W. 1. 493 1872-73 & 30  
Century Yr. of st. Mar. 10-12  
Sat 10-12.30.

**MATTHEWSSEN** 7-8 Museum Yard,  
London E.C. 4. 10-12.30.  
**SCHOOL OF FERRASSA:** 142-150  
Chancery Lane, London WC2E 7HT  
Until 14 August. Mon-Fri 10-  
5.30. Sat 10-12.30.

**MUSEUM OF MANAGED BUILDINGS**  
Canada, W.I. THUNDERBOLD AND  
Associates Ltd. "Life In North  
Eastern North America"  
Some. 2.30-6. Adm. Free.

**NEW ART CENTRE,** 41, Sloane Sq.  
SW1. 01-235 8844, Mon-Fri 10-6  
11.5.

**PABLO PICASSO:** original ceramics,  
sculptures and drawings. 6 June-11  
August. 10-12.30. 12-6.30.  
Coro St. London, W1. Tel: 437 3866.

**ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS**

**Burlington House, Piccadilly. Open 10-6 daily THE SUMMER EXHIBITION until August 19th. Admission: £2, £1.40 concessions.**

**Burlington House, Piccadilly. Open 10-6 daily this SUMMER EXHIBITION until August 19th. Admission: £2. £1.40 concessory rate until 1.45 on Sundays.**

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**VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM, S. Kensington, ROCCO: Art & Design in the 18th Century. Adm. £2 FROM EAST TO WEST: Textiles of GP & J Baker. KOREAN GRAPHIC ARTS. June 13. GREEN AGE OF BRITISH PHOTOGRAPHY. WILLIAM KENT: Architect & Designer. Adm. Free. White ID & ST. S.**

هكذا من الأصل



